

INSIDE: PETER C. NEWMAN ON A B.C. REBELLION

Maclean's

APRIL 25, 1988

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$2

MORE THAN A WAR OF WORDS



On a mild April evening at a comfortable Quebec retreat, the Prime Minister and 10 provincial premiers announced a new blueprint for the nation. On a much chillier afternoon in Saskatchewan, the spirit of that blueprint began to come alive. And Canadians were suddenly alarmed.



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

APRIL 30, 1993, VOL. 10, NO. 16

COVER

More than a war of words

The language debate raged since around Saskatchewan Premier Grant Devine's decision to abolish the historic rights of the province's francophone minority. And Devine's position raised troubling questions about the effectiveness of the language provisions in Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's still-unsettled Meech Lake constitutional accord. — **Page 12**

CONTRIBUTOR: BOB KATZ



Gloom on Wall Street

Investors and stockbrokers resented Black Monday as markets around the world suffered losses following last week's release of negative U.S. trade figures. — **Page 38**



Rocking pop's global village
With its latest album, *Velvet*, the Icelandic, New York-based band Talking Heads is signalling a strong new trend toward exotic international pop. — **Page 57**



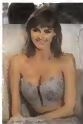
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The agony of Flight 422

All week the drama of the hijacked Kuwaiti airliner dragged on—first in Cyprus, then in Algeria—as terrorists continued to demand the release of 17 jailed guerrillas. — **Page 26**



The new Playboy favorite

After a Toronto model ended her affair by suing the Playboy publisher, Hugh Hefner found a new mate from Vancouver. Miss January, Kimberley Connell. — **Page 33**

A friendly era

Montaigne (Cover, March 20) is a friendly creaker from the past—we've made a mess of the present, and the future's bleak on a clear day. But Montaigne's a symptom of despair. It takes real courage to live in the present. —MICHAEL BLOOM, JAR

Toronto

As part of the March 21 cover story, you apparently asked five staff members to choose individual representatives of the era and featured seven people in "Twenty years after." Two were politicians, four were writers/editors/publishers/producers, and one was an arts on the director. I was discouraged to find that members of Maclean's staff could not look beyond their own limited career opportunities in depicting two decades of Canadian history.

DOH WORTLEY,
Aberdeen, Scotland

A different position

In "Abortion strategies" (Canada, March 21), you state that the chief justice of British Columbia is Allan Rock. Allan MacEachern is not a judge of any kind—depending on your point of view, he is either an ex-politician of some notoriety or a distinguished senior. In British Columbia, we have a judge named Allan MacEachern, but he is chief justice of the B.C. Supreme Court. —M. M. CHANDRASEKAR
Vancouver

Setting standards

While the current Bill does constitute "verruce oous," as Diane Francis stated (Canada, March 28), this isn't it should be. Her competence of paediatrics to physi-



Montaigne marks its 20th years after

cians is highly inaccurate. Physicians are held accountable through the College of Physicians and Surgeons and provincial medical associations for their ethics and professional behavior. These bodies police standards and can terminate a physician's right to practice medicine. Journalists are accountable to no such bodies. Until the profession establishes effective self-policing, Canada's "verruce oous" label laws should stand. They protect Canadians from abuse by a small minority.

—LOAN WELLSCHMIDT,
Calgary

Misquoted and labelled

It is always tempting to be attacked by Barbara Aronell (Canada, March 7). However, she accuses Lorraine Little Greenup for acting for the "Toronto police holding squad—I did not. She deliberately misquotes the description of my politics. She writes that "radical lawyers" wanted a public inquiry into the holding squad. Many of the 71 lawyers who signed the petition to Amnesty International were not radical lawyers and would be horrified to be labelled as such.

—PAUL B. COPELAND,
Toronto

APOLOGY

In an article in a recent issue of Maclean's, a reference was made to Aldo Talia, the Liberal candidate for York-North in the 1984 federal election. The magazine failed to state that Mr. Talia was later acquitted on appeal of a charge of assault. Maclean's incorrectly apologized for any embarrassment that this omission has caused Mr. Talia.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Most correspondence is sent to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, Maclean, Fraser Bldg., 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.

1983. South African novelist and social critic Alan Paton, 86, whose 1948 novel *Cry, the Beloved Country*, depicted the tragedy of racial segregation in his country, of throat cancer at his home near Durban. Cry chronicles the story of a Zulu priest whose son is the subject of a police search for the murderer of a white man. The book has sold more than 15 million copies in 20 languages and was made into a 1969 musical, *Lost in the Stars*, by composer Kurt Weill and playwright Maxwell Anderson. A first critic of the politics of appeasement while supremacist governments, Paton wrote only four novels, but these and his nonfiction works had an enormous impact around the world. *Journey Without End*, a report to his 1963 autobiography, *Toward the Mountains*, was published this month in South Africa.

1983. British comic actor Kenneth W. Hall, 62, best known for his roles in *24 Cows* (a movie at his London home) and *William's* (a comedy series of humor and offbeat style) endorsed him to move, TV and radio audiences around the world. His best early work was in radio, especially in partnership with comedians Tony Hancock.

1983. British writer and former Labour cabinet minister John Stonehouse, 62, who in 1974 faked his own drowning in Florida, of a heart attack in a Southampton hospital. In the bizarre scandal 12½ years ago, Stonehouse disappeared from Miami Beach leaving behind a pile of clothing, a record of dubious business dealings, a wife—and accusations that he had been a Czechoslovakian spy. Prime Minister Harold Wilson denied the espionage charges. Police caught Stonehouse a month later in Australia with his secretary and a large amount of money. He served about half of a seven-year term for fraud, theft and conspiracy.

SENTENCED. Legendary Irish nationalist guerrilla Desolate O'Hare, 25, known as the Barber Post, to 4½ years in prison for kidnapping and mistating the son-in-law of an Irish millionaire, by a judge in Dublin. Once Ireland's most wanted man, whom police characterized as the most dangerous criminal they had ever tracked, O'Hare pleaded guilty to kidnapping Dublin dentist John O'Grady last October. In an unsuccessful attempt to convince Austin Dunne to pay a \$250,000 ransom, O'Hare chopped off O'Grady's little fingers with a hammer and chisel and mailed them to the wealthy owner of a drug-testing clinic.



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FOLLOW-UP

The President's rogues

For Robert McFarlane, former national security adviser to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, it was a humiliating experience. His voice barely audible, McFarlane admitted to a Washington courtroom last month that in 1985 and 1986 he had repeatedly misled the congressional committee investigating the Iran-contra scandal—the operation in which administration officials undertook to trade arms for hostages



Reagan gave judgment in killing appointments

with Iran, and then divert profits to the struggle to overthrow Nicaragua's Sandinista government. McFarlane pleaded guilty to four misdemeanor misdemeanor charges—an admission of scheming that clearly caused his former boss little distress. Said Reagan to reporters: "He just pleaded guilty to not telling Congress everything I wanted to know. I've done that myself."

To many observers, Reagan's off-the-cuff comment graphically illustrated his administration's often-cavalier attitude toward laws and conventions governing the ethics of government officials. According to a report issued by the House of Representatives subcommittee on the

civil service last month, a total of \$48 Reagan administration officials have either violated criminal or government ethics laws or are under investigation for alleged violations. Many observers have expressed surprise at that number—and at the reaction of the President. Said John Garvey, a political scientist at the University of Illinois and an expert on government corruption: "What is unusual is that throughout the Reagan administration we have had a situation where the President himself doesn't seem to care."

Many critics charge that such an attitude appears to have permeated the entire White House. The catalogue of individuals who have been implicated in scandal or wrongdoing or who are currently under investigation includes several from the highest and most sensitive offices in the Reagan administration. Among the most prominent:

Edwin Meese, attorney general's special prosecutor James McKay has been investigating Meese's affairs in a number of areas. In 1982, while working as a White House aide, Meese allegedly helped New York-based Wedtech Corp. obtain a military contract, and later received the bulk of his savings with a financial consultant employed by Wedtech.

McKay is also investigating claims that Meese aided a close friend's unsuccessful attempt to obtain U.S. government support for an Iraqi pipeline project. Finally, he is exploring possible conflicts of interest from a meeting between Meese and telephone company executives at a time when the attorney general and his wife owned stock in those companies. Although McKay has said that indictments will not be brought down on those three areas, he is expected to release a stinging report on Meese's ethical standards. Still, even though an top justice department posts are vacant due to resignations—in some cases protests against Meese's refusal to resign—Reagan is still supporting Meese, his close friend.

John Poindexter, former national security adviser, and **Oliver North,** former National Security Council aide. Last month special prosecutor Lawrence Walsh charged the two men with a va-

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risk of offense relating to the Iran-contra scandal. Among them: theft of government property and obstruction of Congress.

Lyn Hefner, former White House aide: On April 8, he was imprisoned for 90 days and fined \$25,000 for illegally lobbying top White House aides on behalf of Worldwatch.

Lynn Harris, former administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration: Over the past nine years at least two grand juries and two federal agencies have investigated his private business practices before and after he assumed office, which included details on government loans made to his business consulting firm. Harris resigned in 1983.

Raymond Donovan, former secretary of labor: In 1982 Donovan was investigated, then cleared, of links to organized crime. In 1984 a grand jury indicted Donovan on charges of grand larceny and falsification of documents related to his dealings with the New York City Transit Authority. Donovan, who resigned that year, was acquitted of those charges in 1987.

Rita Laska, former assistant administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency's toxic waste cleanup program: Laska did not withdraw from cases relating to her former employer, Amgen Chemical Corp., and she apparently showed favoritism to other companies. She was convicted of lying to a congressional committee under oath and was fined in 1983.

Richard Allen, former national security adviser: In 1981 Allen accepted three watches and \$1,000 from a Japanese magazine that had been granted an interview with Nancy Reagan. As well, on a financial disclosure form Allen had said that he sold his business consulting company in 1978, but the sale did not in fact take place until 1981. A justice department inquiry cleared him of wrongdoing, saying that the errors were "inadvertent." Allen resigned in 1982.

According to some political analysts, certain accusations against Reagan administration officials have come about because the rules are complex and the line between acceptable behavior and illegal conduct is badly defined. Still, some cases of ethics violations appear clear-cut. The Ethics in Government Act makes it illegal for administration officials to lobby former colleagues for at least two years after they have gov-



McFarlane, North and Meese: an often-cavalier attitude toward ethics, laws and conventions

ernment. As a result, former presidential adviser Michael Deaver became the subject of a special investigation after he lobbied officials on behalf of clients, including the governments of Canada and South Korea, soon after his departure from the White House in 1985. Late last year Deaver was convicted of lying three times under oath—although none of those oaths related to his efforts on behalf of Ottawa for U.S. and more legislation.

Another part of the problem, accord-

ing to some experts, is that Reagan has often used poor judgment in filling appointments. Jobs in the bureaucracy are accepted political spoils; the government even publishes a 380-page volume, commonly known as the *Plum Book*, that lists thousands of jobs that the president can fill at will. "Helping out a friend is part of the American political tradition," said Gardner. "But when you get friends in jobs who are not up to them, the questions start. Reagan has kept people on con-

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when the questions grow more embarrassing."

Despite the widespread attention given to the Iran-contra scandal, it is not the source of most of the cases listed in last month's House subcommittee report. Many of the problems have arisen from the appointments to leadership posts of right-wing Republican party legislators in one case. In 1985, Reagan-appointed R. Leonard Vance, director of health standards for the Occupational Health and Safety Administration, allegedly told members of his staff that they used "communist" language and accused them of having been "trained in Moscow." The subcommittee on the civil service later investigated morale in the department, but Vance claimed that he could not turn over his records because his dog had "barked all over them."

Other lower-level officials became involved in corruption for personal gain. Among the most prominent is Peter Voss, former vice-chairman of the postal service, who in 1986 pleaded guilty to accepting kickbacks for helping a contractor obtain a \$20-million contract for sorting machines. Voss, who resigned in 1986, also admitted to embezzling \$24,000 by submitting expenses for first-class air travel when he actually flew economy class.

In an effort to eradicate corruption, Representative Pat Schroeder, a Colorado Democrat who chairs the civil service subcommittee, last month introduced a bill that would set up an independent office of government ethics. Its director, to be recommended to the President by a five-member panel of "distinguished" Republicans and Democrats, would be empowered to launch investigations of officials at any time. Under the current process for initiating an investigation, a special panel of judges must first decide to appoint a special prosecutor.

So far, Schroeder's bill has attracted little attention in the U.S. media. According to Bruce Welch, a political scientist at the University of Nebraska, that may be partly because U.S. voters are more interested in politicians' sexual misdeeds than in violations of often-confusing ethics laws. But Welch said that public distrust is bound to increase. "Corruption has spread over a greater number of people than in any other administration this century," she said. "The public is getting more concerned because it reaches up to the highest levels." In fact, the growing trials of President and Bush, as well as the possibility of further impeachment indictments, appear certain to generate debate over the ethical behavior of Washington's public servants.

—EUN AUSTIN in Washington

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Smash lost government taxes and growing tensions within the Mohawk community.

DATeline: KAHNAWAKE, QUE.

Cigarettes and money

The little shop on the Kahnawake Mohawk Indian reserve just south of Montreal looked like an easy target. But for the Montreal police who tried to break into Stacey's Cigarette Store in early October, the quest for quick money ended in gunfire and death. The store, like most others on the reserve, is usually manned by an armed Mohawk salesman. That is because it is part of a multimillion-dollar business that has been nicknamed "outfitting": the large-scale transport by Mohawks of duty-free cigarettes from the United States to Canada, where they are sold at discount rates to gun-control. That has resulted in millions of dollars in lost taxes for the federal, Ontario and Quebec governments, which say that the trade is illegal. And it has created tensions between smugglers and Mohawk traditionalists who oppose the business, said Aish Jacobs, 62. "Where money and cigarettes are concerned, morals go out the window."

The illegal cigarette trail begins in Canada, where Canadian cigarettes are legally sold tax-free to wholesalers in the United States. They are then smuggled to Mohawk middlemen who transport them back to Canada through the Akwesasne reserve near Cornwall, Ont., which straddles the Quebec, Ontario and state of New York borders. Afterward, the cigarettes are sold at about \$16 for a carton that would normally retail for \$20, either at Kahnawake and Akwesasne or through a distribution network that includes Toronto and Ottawa. Although smuggling has ceased

for years, it has recently become a major issue—and a huge profit-making venture—as cigarette taxes have increased dramatically. Still, police have been slow to act—in large part because of the noninterventionist policy that they have maintained toward the reserves. "There is always a slight hesitancy about going on the reserve," said Montreal chief Insp. Robert Cassinaty. "They are very autonomous."

But some Mohawks say that the community tensions created by cigarette smuggling can no longer be ignored. "We said that it will cause dissension," said Jacobs. "That has happened." After October's shooting at Kahnawake, police charged Glen Johnson, 55, a member of a Mohawk society called the Warriors, with manslaughter. But that is not the only case of violence associated with the cigarette trade. Some Mohawks opposed to it claim to have been threatened by smugglers. And in January the Akwesasne office of the anti-cannabis Mohawk weekly *Indian Time* were gutted by fire—as was another business on arson. Said editor Douglas George-Kassette. "We question the moral and legal implications of cigarettes here and at Kahnawake. The cigarette people did it."

Canada Customs workers in the Cornwall area also claim to have been threatened in what is clearly a high-stakes game. There is no way of knowing how much the Mohawk distributors make—and how much tax revenue is lost. But Steven Sloan, chief of investigators at Canada Customs in Ottawa,

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told Maclean's that Ottawa may be losing as much as \$50 million a year in taxes. And Yves Seguin, Quebec's minister of revenue, claimed that the province loses at least \$25 million annually.

According to Canadian regulations, taxes and duties do not apply on native reserves. As well, almost all Malawians claim that they have the right to move goods duty-free over the U.S.-Canada border under the terms of the 1794 Jay's Treaty between Great Britain and the United States. That treaty allowed freedom of exchange within the Iroquois Confederacy, which included the Malawies. But Ottawa does not recognize that treaty. As well, federal officials cite the 1896 Indian Act that prohibited natives from selling tax-free goods to non-natives.

Some smugglers and distributors defend their business by saying that it brings money into communities that suffer from chronic unemployment. Selma Delala, a major Kalamazoo cigarette retailer, added, "I do not see any negative effects—and probably 200 people are employed by the cigarette business." And Kenneth Deer, spokesman for the Native Office, which represents the leaguehouse—the traditional Malawian governing body—added that distributors give 20 cents from every carton sold to the community, while other donations are often made individually.

But those opposed to the smuggling claim that it enriches only a few of the two reserves' 14,000 people. And Myrtle Bush, a member of the Kalamazoo band council, says that those associated with the cigarette business have become a new and dangerous power within the community. Some Malawians also add that the trade may jeopardize future government negotiations about enhancing native rights. And George Karamitidis says that official resistance to the smuggling is having an adverse effect on ordinary Malawians. Previously they enjoyed almost unrestricted border access, but are now increasingly being searched as customs officers try to stop the flow of cigarettes.

But so far Canadian authorities have made little more than a dent in the smuggling. Between May and December of 1987, Canada Customs and border officials seized a mere \$1.1 million worth of illegal cigarettes in the Alouette area—with about 56 arrests. And although some officials say that the matter is under investigation, Malawians on both sides of the border agree that outside interference would be a mistake. "It would come to violence," said Bush. But without government intervention, cigarette smuggling will surely remain a lucrative—and potentially dangerous—fact of life on the reserves.

—JULIE WILSON in Montreal

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FOLLOW-UP

State secrets and death

The apparent suicide was the latest development in Britain's grisly mystery surrounding dying scientist Harcourt-Brown, a physicist who worked on the atomic bomb. His body was found in his car on the morning of March 25, several hours after the computer engineer should have been at work at weapons and communications manufacturer Marconi Co Ltd. The company is one of the largest suppliers to Britain's defense department, and Knight was the eighth British scientist involved in defense-related work to die an apparent death in the past 18 months. His death added to an impression that has cast a cloud of suspicion over the British government. "What is the link between all these deaths?" asked opposition Labour MP Douglas Hogg, demanding a government inquiry. "Is it simply oversight, or is there something more sinister afoot?"

Many of the deaths have been bizarre. The first to die was Ashraf Sharif, 26, a Marconi weapons specialist whose body was found in August, 1986. He apparently had run out of a rope around a tree and the other end to his neck, then drove off in his car—breaking his neck in the process. In January, 1990, Richard Pugh, 25, a computer designer for National Telephone Systems, was found strangled with a plastic bag over his head and his feet tied together. According to police, Pugh may have been involved in unusual sexual activities. And David Sandoz, 31, a project manager at another defense contractor, Kvaerner Ltd., died on March 1987, after apparently making a high-speed U-turn into the wall of a building. Two days earlier he had uncharacteristically disappeared for six hours.

Explanations of the deaths range from allegations of a major espionage scandal to a mysterious-dollars death. One typically sensational story in the popular Sunday newspaper *News of the World* speculated that the tragedies could be part of a "bizarre death curse" on workers involved in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, known as Star Wars. But there have been puzzling coincidences. Five of the dead men were Marconi employees, and all of them had signed the Official Secrets Act—making it illegal for them to divulge details of their defense work for the rest of their lives. Six relatives of the dead have openly expressed concern about the possibility of foul play. But Margaret Moore, widow of Marconi scientist Victor Moore, who died of a drug overdose

last year, said that her husband often claimed that he hated weapons work and that he "did not agree with some of the things he was asked to do."

British Home Secretary Douglas Hogg has refused to open an inquiry into the deaths. And defense department spokesmen have denied that the

dead men had been questioned as part of a highly publicized government investigation into the alleged misappropriation of more than \$7 billion in defense department contract funds paid to Marconi. The prevailing theory in government circles is that most of the men committed suicide simply as a result of the stress of high-pressure work and the emotional strain of the secrets act. But many Britons say they suspect there is a far more sinister explanation at the night death.

—IAN MATHIAS in London

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FOLLOW-UP

Dangerous shipments

Few people outside the weapons industry would recognize the kerosene-looking, silvery white powder. But U.S. plans announced last July to fly regular shipments of the deadly radioactive plutonium—a key ingredient in nuclear bombs—over Northern Canada and Alaska provoked fierce protests from environmentalists and politicians. The critics celebrated a partial victory last month when U.S. officials proposed alternatives to flights over North America. The deliveries of reprocessed plutonium from France to Japan, starting as early as 1990 and continuing for a decade, would either go by ship or fly a route northerly route, northeast over the Arctic Ocean, reducing the danger of land contamination in the event of a crash.

Still, most experts cautioned that even polar flights could imperil the North. If one of the planes exploded or crashed, the highly carcinogenic powder could spread as far as Southern Canada and contaminate land for thousands of years. Bud Tolson told Mr. Andrew McLaughlin "A polar route, although a victory, does not solve the problem."

The U.S. office of the secretary of state is arranging the shipments for the Japanese government, which is buying the plutonium from the U.S. department of energy for use as fuel in a nuclear energy plant. But U.S. officials say that they are reluctant to transport the plutonium by ship because of security problems—the 400-lb deliveries every two weeks will each contain enough plutonium to make 15 to 20 nuclear devices as strong as the atom bombs dropped on Japan in 1945. On the other hand, the drawback to flights is that no container for plutonium has been designed that can withstand the impact of a plane crash.

Many Canadian environmentalists have complained because Ottawa did not officially object to the original U.S. shipment plan. But John Reid, director general of Transport Canada's dangerous goods Directorate, said that as long as the plutonium does not fly over Canadian soil, "it is no longer a territorial legal issue." Still, McLaughlin and other protesters say that they have not given up the fight to protect the North from the threat of airborne plutonium.

—JILLIA HENNETT with
MARIA DA LUZ SENECA in Saskatchewan

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COLUMN

A doctor's profitable struggle

By Diane Francis

The two-story red-brick building is on the corner of Marmaduke Street and Renouveau Avenue in a working-class section of Toronto's east end. From the Pub & Chops in a few doors away, an air of the street-front office is the weekly Pollack-Klein newspaper. On the side door of the building, a sign reads: "Dr. M. P. Shulman, Physician and Surgeon." Inside, up a few stairs and to the right, is a storage room where a computer terminal allows him to call up recent trading results from around the world in seconds. To the left is a small writing room. This is where Morton Shulman—doctor, author, politician, television personality, philanthropist and now pharmaceutical magnate—goes to work most days of the week.

Despite a lifetime of accomplishments, fame and fortune, Shulman, 63, says that one year ago he was ready to commit suicide. "I had had Parkinson's disease for five years," Shulman told me. "I was so sick, I went to my doctor and said if something doesn't happen, I am moving my brains out. He told me about these pills that were used throughout Europe. A friend flew over to London for me the night, and I got the pills the day after. Within 24 hours I was back to normal. Some patients have actually gotten out of their beds as a result of this." Shulman also said that preliminary results from U.S. clinical tests sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health in Bethesda, Md., indicate that the drug, Deprenyl, has also helped control patients suffering from Alzheimer's disease, the brain disorder whose symptoms include premature senility.

In fact, Shulman liked his cure so much that he bought the Canadian rights to it. Now, in the basement of his medical office, Shulman is onto his next career, running a mini-pharmaceutical corporation that dispenses Deprenyl—not yet approved in North America—to doctors who have received special permission from health authorities to prescribe it to their patients. On Feb. 8, when Shulman began selling over-the-counter shares in his new firm, Deprenyl Research Ltd., he was dispensing 800 pills a day and the stock rose to \$1. Now, he is selling close to \$100 a share, and the stock is trading in the \$9 range.

Shulman's physician, however, is cautious in describing Deprenyl's effects. "Dr. Shulman was significantly disabled when he came to me," says Toronto neurologist Dr. Anthony Lang, an expert in Parkinson's disease. "But this is not a miracle drug. It does wonders for some people, but not everyone."

The drug has an interesting history. In 1980 Donald Bayliss, an associate with S. S. Johnson & Son Inc. (the maker of Johnson's wigs), was presented with a golden business opportunity. After years of negotiating, Bayliss, a member of the U.S./Hong Kong Trade Council, had helped convince the U.S. government to return Hong Kong crown rights to the Western Hemisphere rights for all drugs made by Chong, a large Hong Kong pharmaceutical company. Among its stable of products, Deprenyl.

Morton Shulman has bequeathed his stake in Deprenyl to the Toronto Western Hospital Movement Disorders Clinic

When Johnson decided against going heavily into the drug business, Bayliss and some associates broke away to launch Somerset Pharmaceuticals Inc. In January 1984, in New Jersey, took over the option from Johnson and bought the rights to Deprenyl. But they found it difficult to support a sales and distribution network without approval from the drug-regulating U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Thus Shulman came along late August. "Somerset was losing \$300,000 a month," he said. "I gave them \$1.9 million for 15 per cent of Somerset, and then got 100 per cent of the Canadian rights in exchange for \$1.3 million plus \$60,000 share of [newly raised] Deprenyl Research and warrants for another 300,000."

Deprenyl will cannot be generally prescribed in North America, although it is available in Britain and other European countries including Germany, Austria and Hungary. However, Canadian laws allow it to be distributed by physicians if they request special written permission on compassionate grounds. And according to Shulman, full approval of Deprenyl may be given as early as May

in the United States, and later this year in Canada. But, Dr. Lang has already cautioned Shulman about promoting the prescriptive effects of Deprenyl before approval is obtained.

In Canada, the public and many of Shulman's friends have been able to find out his latest bright idea. When Deprenyl Research stock began trading over the counter in February, it nearly tripled in price in weeks. By the end of the year it may be listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. "If it's set at \$100 in a year, it'll be over \$1,000," says the doctor, whose war for investments is legendary and mostly correct. "This has done wonders for my social life. I have made a lot of people rich."

But although Merty Shulman may have a penchant for promotion, this time it is for a good cause. Shulman has bequeathed his stake in Deprenyl and all share proceeds—he owns about five per cent of the shares issued so far—to the Toronto Western Hospital Movement Disorders Clinic run by Dr. Lang. "The last time we had he has shown he is going to be grateful," said Lang. "I am grateful." And if the drug is half as effective as Shulman maintains it is, it could prove as profitable as Parkinson's drug royalties were to the Hospital for Sick Children or madmen to the University of Toronto.

In fact, Shulman says that the sky will be the limit if Deprenyl also proves effective with Alzheimer's patients. "There are three times as many people with Alzheimer's as Parkinson's," he added. "Treats show that certain unusual behavior could in half the Alzheimer's patients. This could be of tremendous importance to a lot of people." But Lang, far from glib, describes Deprenyl as "a miracle drug, and a miracle cure. There are no miracle cures available for Parkinson's. As for Alzheimer's, I do not know anything about Deprenyl and its use in that disease."

Deprenyl's success is not mirrored, but it certainly costs Shulman's two business partners money, medications and medicine. He also says that he has no desire to run a huge pharmaceutical company and adds that there have already been nibbles from giants to buy Deprenyl Research outright to get the rights. If so, it will be just another chapter in a remarkable, charmed life. "It's all about timing opportunities," said Shulman. "But this is not about money. This is like being God and waving a wand and making some people feel better. It is exciting."





Bourassa and Devine (right) meeting in Saskatchewan: a national national debate about the bilingual nature of Canada

MORE THAN A WAR OF WORDS



The charges of betrayal followed Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa, as he crossed the West. On a four-day swing through British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan last week, Bourassa defended Saskatchewan's controversial decision to repeal long-standing legislation that would have compelled the province to translate all its laws into French instead. Bourassa hailed the Saskatchewan government's offer to translate some laws as a "step forward" and "human issue." Those muted compliments provoked angry demonstrations from francophone groups across the West. Georges Aves, president of the Alberta Association of Franco-Canadians, asked angrily why Bourassa was "showering francophones." Declared Aves: "He is a traitor to our cause."

That stinging accusation epitomized the charges and countercharges ringing across Canada last week as language issues once again dominated the national agenda. At the centre of the storm was Saskatchewan's Premier Grant Devine, who offered to translate unapproved laws into French and to provide unspecified bilingual services after his government introduced legislation to repeal a century-old law. Devine's personal plea from Prime Minister Brian Mulroney—who met with Devine on April 14—the Conservative premier refused to make any concessions to his francophone minority. Devine insisted that he had to pay attention to anglophone sentiment and to budgetary restrictions when providing services in French to the 2.3 per cent of the population who are francophones. He told Mulroney, "We are going to get it as hard as we can."

The premier's vague understating

triggered a renewed national debate about the bilingual nature of Canada—and the constitutional rights of minority French- and English-language groups. It also cast doubt upon the protection accorded to linguistic minorities in the Meach Lake constitutional accord. That agreement was hammered out by Ottawa and the 10 provinces last June to win Quebec's acceptance of the 1982 act that brought Canada's constitution from Britain. If passed, it would recognize Quebec as a "distinct society" with the role of preserving—and promoting—its identity. By contrast, the role of Parliament and provincial legislatures would be to preserve—but not to promote—the francophone and anglophone character of Canada.

Worthless Many critics argued that the Meach Lake promise to "preserve" francophone minorities was worthless, despite their protest, the Devine government introduced legislation on

April 4 to repeal the rights of the francophone minority—two months after the Supreme Court of Canada confirmed that these rights still existed. Francophone minorities were left with no legal recourse. Said Royce Schwartz, a constitutional law professor at the University of Manitoba: "Preserve" is pretty weak stuff. Meach Lake just undermines the legal position of minorities outside Quebec.

Schaden Meach Lake critics also charged that the accord—when Parliament and the 10 provinces made it in July before June 1980, if it is to go into effect—would radically alter the nature of Confederation. They said that the goal of a bilingual Canada would gradually disappear, leaving in its place two isolated, demarcated enclaves in Quebec and anglophones in the rest of Canada. As Robert Madsen, the president of Saskatchewan's Franco-Canadian Cultural Association, charged last week, "Devine and Bourassa are the first people to destroy the foundations of that accord, the French-English duality across Canada."

These renewed doubts were especially important because they coincided with a sudden reversal of language tensions across the nation. In Ottawa, Mulroney's Conservatives were bitterly divided over proposed amendments to the Official Languages Act that would extend bilingual federal services to regions where there is "significant demand" (page 15). In Quebec, Bourassa's Liberal government anxiously avoided a Supreme Court of Canada ruling on the legality of provisions requiring French-only signs in the province.

In Alberta, Premier Donald Getty hinted last week that he would follow Saskatchewan's lead—and repeal similar provisions that call for the translation of all legislation into French. And in most provinces, francophone groups continued to press for extended language services in such areas as education and health care. Declared Marc Bourassa, vice-president of the Federation of Franco-British Columbians, after a meeting with British Columbia's ruling Social Credit caucus: "We are determined not only to survive, but to thrive."

Proponents of the accord moved quickly to reassure minorities—and to

lessen the political damage. Saskatchewan's prime case at a particularly awkward time for Mulroney, because the Senate-dominated by Liberal members, many of whom oppose Meach Lake—is required to vote on the accord this week. In an effort to change Devine's mind, Mulroney wrote to the Saskatchewan premier, noting that his proposals could be viewed as a "first step" in bolstering French-language services in the province. But he pointedly added, "Many Canadians perceive it as constituting a reduction of minority rights." Late last week, after a two-hour meeting with Devine in Saskatchewan, Mulroney said that if he were a member of a minority official-language group, he would want all possible guarantees. "In regard to courts, the legislation, schools, all the rights of Canadian citizenship."

Improved For his part, Bourassa—stung by charges that he was abandoning minority francophones—responded that Meach Lake was "perhaps wasteful" on the question of minorities. But at a news conference in Saskatoon after his own meeting with Devine, he maintained that Meach Lake improved the situation "because we don't have any commitment to protect minorities in the present Canadian constitution."

Other Meach Lake supporters maintained that Devine's actions violated the spirit of the accord. Senator Lowell Murray, the federal minister for federal-provincial relations, told Madsen's that Ottawa originally wanted the accord to state that the role of all provinces was "to preserve and promote"

their linguistic minorities. "We could not get that," he said. "But to the extent that [Saskatchewan's law] can be said not to preserve what the francophone minority had, at least in theory, then it is against the spirit of Meach Lake. If Meach Lake had been ratified, then people could invoke the clause in court."

Plus The origins of the controversy over Saskatchewan's language laws go back to 1969 when a Saskatchewan priest, Rev. André Moreau, received a spending ticket. He asked the provincial court for permission to enter his plea in French—and he demanded that the government produce the relevant visitors in French. His demands were based on the contention that Section 110 of the North-West Territories Act of 1886 still applied to Saskatchewan. That legislation set up the government of the Territories, which then included the future provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. It stipulated that both French and English could be used in the courts and the assembly—and that all statutes should be in both languages.

Moreau's lawyers pointed out that, when Saskatchewan became a province in 1905, Section 14 of the Saskatchewan Act specifically noted that all existing laws continued until the legislature repealed them. That, the lawyers said, meant the minority-language obligations contained in the North-West Territories Act still applied to Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Eight years later the Supreme Court of Canada upheld that interpretation. On Feb. 30, Mr. Justice Gérard La Fer-



Mulroney with Devine, plunging ammunition to opponents of the Meach Lake accord

ed wrote that "the statutes of Saskatchewan must be created, printed and published in English and French and both languages may be used in the Saskatchewan courts." But he added that Saskatchewan was legally entitled to the 110th act.

That ruling pleased Devine with a different decision. A pragmatic, down-to-earth politician, Devine, 43, grew up on the family farm near Lake Viewport, Sask., and later took a PhD in agricultural economics. The premier, who does not speak French, is married to a Saskatchewan francophone, the former Chantal Gelliane, who once sold cosmetics. The couple has five children, four of whom have been enrolled in French-immersion programs at school in Regina.

Cave. The Supreme Court ruling forced the veteran politician to choose between the demands of the province's 25,000 francophones and the sentiments of the anglophone majority, many of whom oppose any extension of French-language rights. Provincial officials calculated that it would cost at least \$12 million to translate the province's laws into French. As a compromise, Devine promised to introduce French-language government services gradually—until full bilingualism is achieved. In-

stant Devine. "The public is saying that they cannot see us doing this all at once."

Devine's decision to respect the guarantee of French rights set in motion the latest chapter in the explosive history

and legislature of Quebec. The constitutional obligations increased in 1982 when the federal government brought the Constitution to Canada from Britain with the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The Charter reinforced the 1971 Act's federal language provisions. But it added that every Canadian has the right to receive bilingual service from the head office of a federal institution—and from regional offices where there is "significant demand." All provinces could adopt these language guarantees, but only New Brunswick has done so. And although Quebec was legally bound by the 1982 constitutional package, it refused to endorse it.

Headings. To win Quebec's endorsement, Mulroney and the 31 premiers divided the Meek Lake accord, under which all provinces will now rights of consultation in appointments to the Supreme Court and the Senate, greater powers over immigration and the right to opt out of future shared-cost programs with full financial compensation. An Mulroney declared, it was "a time for healing in this land."

Initially, despite its critics, the accord seemed likely to win acceptance. So far, the House of Commons, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Quebec have

endorsed it. The Senate was expected to defeat the accord this week or send it back to the House of Commons for amendments. But the Senate cannot permanently block it, it can only delay its decision for 168 days. However, Devine's move provided the opponents of Meek Lake with new ammunition—and damaged its supporters.

Wagees'. Quebec Conservative MP Charles Hamelin, an ardent backer of the accord, denounced Devine. "This was a dagger stuck into the heart of the Meek Lake accord, the conservation in law of an 83-year-old injustice," he charged. Supporting Liberals MP Jean Robert Gauthier was more bluntly scathing. "This is some funny way of protecting minority rights—by rushing ahead and restricting them," he said. "This is not the kind of maturity that the thought we would be building with Meek Lake."

Those denunciations alarmed the Mulroney government, which holds up the accord as one of its major accomplishments. Mulroney told Mulroney's that federal Tories had to advance what the Devine was going to propose on April 6

—but they believed that he had secured approval from Saskatchewan francophones. "We were under the impression that a real consultative process had taken place," he said. "We were damaged to learn that it had not."

Murray and that in the next constitutional conference—which could be held this year—Mulroney would press all provinces to follow New Brunswick's example and endorse the language provisions in the charter of rights.

That Meek Lake was the last word, the senator said.

Parsons. Meanwhile, the Saskatchewan, Mulroney made it clear that he no longer knew exactly what the accord will do for official minority-language groups. Wayne Mackie, a constitutional law professor at Dalhousie University in Halifax, said that the accord relies upon goodwill "rather than constitutional protection" to advance the rights of francophones outside Quebec. Murray flatly responded, "Meek Lake is a not just for francophones, for the minority-language issue." The disturbing gap between those two positions appeared to threaten the fragile rights



Angry demonstrations from francophone groups across the West.

of minority-language groups—and the Meek Lake constitutional accord itself.

MARY JARVAY with DALE BELLER in SASKATCHEWAN, DELBERT TRACHTENBERG and JULIE WILSON in Ottawa and SYLVIA HARRIS in Regina

THE WESTERN WORDS

And the controversy surrounding his government's proposed language legislation, Saskatchewan Premier Grant Devine insists that it will benefit francophones in the province. Devine outlined his position last week in an interview with *Maclean's* Correspondent Dale Beller in Regina. Some of the premier's remarks about the Saskatchewan bill.

On the scope of the proposed legislation. We had three choices and we chose the option which says yes, we're bilingual, yes, it will happen, but at a speed and in a fashion we can manage. So the French-speaking community has won. Bilingualism is here, laws will be translated, and it will start with major pieces of legislation just as fast as we can stage it in a physical sense, is a financial sense and in a political sense to get it all done.

On the implications for the Meek Lake agreement. This legislation fulfills Meek Lake. It says that we now will be translating the statutes and laws in Saskatchewan into both official languages. It doesn't say by what date we'll have it done, but it says we are doing it. Meek Lake did not say that every province in every region and jurisdiction had to do anything except the same.

On the criticism elsewhere in Canada. I would agree that with the reaction from Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa. He has the majority of his province French-speaking, the majority English. We have the majority English and the majority French. What does he say about my move? He says we're making the right move, we're moving in the right direction, he's satisfied it's consistent

with Meek Lake. He is not a Tory, he's not a westerner, he is a Central Canadian Tory who says we're moving in the right direction.

On the prospects of a bilingual Saskatchewan. Functionally bilingual will take a long, long time. The people in rural Saskatchewan say it's fine for the bilingual, but our children here in rural Saskatchewan can't even learn the second language or, therefore, compete for public jobs in the federal service. The second part, about how that you can have the statistics in both languages is a different question. We can put money into it and translate the laws and we're going to go as hard as we can to get it done. Even if you got it done doesn't mean the province is bilingual at that time. Ninety-seven per cent of the population here is not going to speak French, and if you shove it down their throats so hard, they'll say they don't even want to.

RIGHT-WING RESISTANCE

The 1983 Official Languages Act was a milestone in Canada's troubled march toward linguistic equality. The Trudeau government presided over the passage of legislation designed to ensure that federal authorities and courts could serve minority French- and English-speaking groups in their own languages within designated bilingual districts. Parliament passed the bill despite the protests of a group of 17 English-speaking Conservative MPs who denounced it as a step to francophonie. Now, a bill introduced by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's government 18 months ago to revise and update the act has reopened old wounds.

The legislation, Bill C-72, repeats much of the wording of the original act but it discards the venerable concept of designated bilingual districts. Instead, in line with the 1982

Charter of Rights and Freedoms, it states that federal services will be provided in both official languages where there is "significant demand." Accordingly, the federal cabinet will be empowered to designate specific federal offices across the country for bilingual services. The bill also stipulates that federal courts must be able to provide judges fluent in either language.

As in 1980, opposition to the bill has come from right-wing Tories. Said Ontario Conservative MP Ronald Stewart, "We are letting francophones take over Canada. It is time to say no." At the same time, critics—especially those in Western Canada—complained that the bill will make it more difficult for bilingual anglophones to get federal government jobs. But federal officials insisted that the bill would not significantly change

the existing language requirements in the federal civil service, under which a majority of federal jobs are open to unilingual anglophones, including westerners. According to federal government statistics for 1985, francophones hold 18 per cent of the 28,000 posts in the federal public service, while 80 per cent of all civil service jobs are open to people with no knowledge of French in Western Canada, unilingual anglophones have access to 96 per cent of federal jobs.

Douglas Lewis, minister of state for the Treasury Board, has not ruled out major modifications of the bill but he has made it clear that the government will not consider major changes. And even Stewart conceded that attempts to derail the bill are "unintentionally" fed because a majority of MPs—including most Conservatives—will support it when it returns to the floor of the House of Commons, probably in May or June.

—MARK CLARK in Ottawa



Above: scene of the veiled hostility of surrounding anglophone communities

AN OASIS IN THE PRAIRIE HEARTLAND



At first glance, Gravelbourg (population 1,000) is like any other town in rural Saskatchewan. Located 300 km southwest of Regina, it sits in a landscape of flat, brown, wheat fields under the big prairie sky. At the Wheatland Cafe, farmers gather and gossip, walking for signs of rain and hoping for higher grain prices. But grumbling in Gravelbourg is done with a difference. much of it is in French. And along the semi-black Main Street/ma Route, many store signs are bilingual. Anchoring one end of the town is the huge, red-tiled Roman Catholic Cathedral of Notre Dame, an enduring monument to the French settlers who founded Gravelbourg in 1906. However, the town has since changed Gravelbourg. Only about half the town's population is French now, and the mayor is a physician from Liverpool, England. But Gravelbourg—with its cultural centre, the only French-language residential high school in Western Canada and bilingual street signs—is also the cultural, linguis-

tic and religious centre for the 25,000 "Francophon" scattered across the province.

Obscure: Keeping that heritage alive has been a struggle, and Gravelbourg's francophones were bitterly disappointed by Premier Grant Devine's proposed language law. They are keenly aware of the veiled hostility of surrounding anglophone communities. Last Halloween, somebody spray-painted an obscene, anti-French slogan on the wall of the French cultural centre. And inevitably, as they admit that many anglophones are outlying communities refuse to shop in Gravelbourg because it is French. Said Cécile Allard, Saskatchewan's co-ordinator for French-language cultural events and owner of Gravelbourg's K's grocery store: "We try to overlook these things, but deep down it hurts."

Gravelbourg's original settlers—led by five brothers from Quebec named Grand—lived an arduous dream. When they arrived 82 years ago, the area around Gravelbourg was thinly populated, and the new settlers hoped to establish strong francophone communities in the region. But by the 1930s, an anti-

representing other ethnic groups—including Germans and Ukrainians—began flooding onto the Prairies. It was clear that the francophone settlers faced the risk of assimilation. Instead, they were astutely aware even then that language rights were the key to their cultural salvation. In the Wheatland Cafe, a black-and-white photograph depicts a June 8, 1908, rally in Gravelbourg on St. Jean Baptiste Day, a Quebec nationalist holiday. A sign in the picture declares, in French: "If our language disappears, so does our nationality."

Wish: The pressures on Saskatchewan's francophones have continued over the years. During the 1880s the Ku Klux Klan burned crosses across the homes of French-speakers in Gravelbourg. As well, the repressive Conservative government of Premier James Anderson passed laws in the early 1900s forbidding the hanging of crucifixes in school classrooms and banning the teaching of French in schools before 1 p.m., when regular classes ended. Now, many young francophones in rural Saskatchewan, like their English-speaking counterparts, see no future in farming and are leaving for bigger, anglophone centres such as Regina and Calgary. In the cities, French-speakers tend to be more rapidly assimilated into the majority anglophone society. Still, Gravelbourg's francophones are fighting to maintain a vital French culture.

The town's lively calendar of activities serves as a focus for francophones, as well as a drawing card for visitors from surrounding communities. Each year in February the francophone community holds a traditional French-Canadian language celebration, repeating the spirit from Quebec. All day, people are seen on a meandering of dinner and theatre in French last month at the Centre culturel Maillard. The play dealt with the plight of the farmer in tough economic times.

Timeline: The old-timers' grip on the town was clear to all farmers. Don't give up the land. And the tension between Gravelbourg's two language groups, francophones say that they need their English-speaking neighbors if they are to survive economically. To that end, the fight is kept far from going under a common hearth. Said Paul Guérin, francophone editor of Gravelbourg's English weekly Tribune: "We are all in this together. If you are fighting to save your farm, it doesn't matter what language you are speaking."

—JANE ORRARI in Gravelbourg



When Quebec Premier René Lévesque wanted a secluded place to decide who would be in his cabinet following the 1978 election victory of his

Party, Québec, he chose an unlikely spot: Gravelbourg. Lévesque and his senior advisors drove to the province's Western Twentieth region and checked into a hotel in the village of North Hatley, an enclave of English-speaking Quebecers perched on the shore of Lake Manitowish. In ruling from country seats, the Vermeil brothers, who founded the Vermeil brothers, a cultural development minister at that center was Camille Lassalle, who later introduced Bill 20, the controversial language legislation that transformed Quebec society and stripped English of official status in the province. More than a decade later the 900 permanent residents of North Hatley have maintained the language stores in Quebec, but not without important changes in their way of life.

Home: The evidence of North Hatley's English heritage and tradition begins at the oldest tavern with the scores of British family names on green-painted signs in the Protestant cemetery—a burial ground that is much larger than the adjacent Catholic cemetery, where French names predominate. The streets have English names, and New England-style iron and houses line the lakeshore. Settlers from the United States created the village in the late 1900s. Later, newcomers from Britain settled in the area. They were followed by French-speaking farmers and workers, and in the past 50 years the proportion of anglophones in the village has dropped to just over 60 per cent from about 90 per cent.

But the English-speaking community grows each summer as hundreds of American and Canadian cottagers ar-

rive for their vacations in or near the village. Said Mayor Ruth Taylor, who has encouraged the effort to improve French-language services in North Hatley: "When I turned out we had to speak more French, most people just got down to it and tried to learn."

Indeed, changes have gradually oc-

curred in a tourist town like North Hatley. Said Stephen Stafford, who owns the historic Honey Manor on the shore of Lake Manitowish: "I tell you just about none of the symbols in the past. I think everyone has made a real effort to accommodate themselves to the French majority in the province."

Some French-speaking residents have responded with an effort of their own to ease the transition for their English neighbors. Rev Lucien Verbeke, the parish priest at the francophone Sainte-Elizabeth Roman Catholic church, says at least some of each Sunday's mass in English. He also performs marriages and baptisms and hears confessions in English on request. "There is a sort of equality and self assurance on both sides," said Verbeke. "We don't have to play additional games with English on request."

Respect: Even some Quebec nationalists are impressed by the improved linguistic climate in North Hatley. Jacqueline Gosselin, one of the village's most prominent supporters of the Parti Québécois. The Quebec flag has over her bakery and restaurant, which was a meeting place for separatists during the 1980 referendum campaign. During the late 1970s vandals burned her shop and painted federalist graffiti on her windows. But it has been several years since the latest incident, and Gosselin, who moved to North Hatley from Montreal in 1968, says that the change of attitude among local anglophones has made her feel more at home. "I think people here have understood that we don't want a lot, just a little respect." For a nation troubled by language tensions, North Hatley is a timely example of the harmonious results that compromise and mutual respect can achieve.

—MICHAEL ROSE in North Hatley



Taylor: "most people just got down to it and tried to learn French"

ried in the town and some of them are federalists. There is now an expanded French-language curriculum in the village's small English-language elementary school, staff in local stores and restaurants speak French more readily, and townpeople conduct their business in both French and English at town council meetings.

Translation: Still, the change did not take place without some resistance. The village firefighters, for one, were angry when they had to remove the English words "fire department" from their trucks and use French instead. And some local English businessmen say that the language legislation went too far in limiting the use of English, espe-

FULL-COURSE FRENCH



When New Brunswick's Gail Storr, a bilingual anglophone, underwent back surgery in Montreal last summer, her nine-year-old son Peter helped her communicate with her French-speaking roommate in eighty telephone calls. Peter, now a Grade 4 French-immersion student at Fredericton's Pleasant Street school, acted as an interpreter for his mother and her roommate at the Montreal Neurological Institute. "I was really proud of him," said Storr last week. "But I wasn't surprised. Sometimes he seems more comfortable in French than in English."

But Peter Storr may be exceptional. Many English-speaking Canadians who try to learn the country's other official language remain shy about actually using it. Still, 33 years after the first experimental French-immersion classroom opened in the Montreal suburb of Pointe Claire, English Canada's appetite for *franglais* shows no signs of slackening. Indeed, this year's estimated enrolment of 204,500 students in public elementary and high-school French-immersion classes across the country was a record, up from 202,794 last year. Although programs vary, most of those students study exclusively in French for two to four years, then take about 50 per cent of their academic courses in French for the rest of their years in immersion. Educators, meanwhile, say that while problems remain, the past decade has brought dramatic improvements in both immersion teaching and conventional French instruction—which together now reach roughly half of the country's 4.7 million elementary and high-school students. In much of Canada, adults are also studying French in record numbers—many because they have been spurred on by their children.

Because the burgeoning popularity of French immersion across Canada gives a clear indication of the general interest in bilingualism. Between 1977 and 1983, while enrolments in regular French programs declined apart, the number of students in immersion classes increased overall. By last fall nearly five per cent of Canadian elementary and high-school students were in either what is known in the school system as "early" immersion, which begins in kindergarten, or "late" immersion,

usually started at the Grade 4 or 5 level. Still, more than two decades after its inception, immersion and the techniques used to put it into effect continue to arouse debate.

Immersion One study, which University of Ottawa researchers conducted in 1986, cast doubt on the amount of

immersion. "I came out expecting to be perfectly bilingual. In fact, it wasn't so." Some academic critics have been even more damning, saying that most immersion graduates cannot use French correctly. Declared Gilles Bibeau, a linguistics professor at the University of Montreal: "They hesitate,



French-immersion class in Toronto: record-high enrolments across the country

speak in incomplete sentences, have a strong foreign accent and make numerous errors in grammar and vocabulary."

But immersion advocates are unshaken by those scepticisms. "Critics say that grammar is not 100 per cent

the secret is not great. That's probably quite true," said Susan Parag, national president of Canadian Parents for French, an 18,000-member Ottawa-based organization that lobbies for improved second-language education. "But I am not overly concerned. If they're going to use French in a working environment, the pressure of that environment will make them correct their mistakes." Immersion's supporters add that it has become more effective as experience with the technique has grown.

At Calgary's Westgate school, where the scene is not great. That's probably quite true," said Susan Parag, national president of Canadian Parents for French, an 18,000-member Ottawa-based organization that lobbies for improved second-language education. "But I am not overly concerned. If they're going to use French in a working environment, the pressure of that environment will make them correct their mistakes." Immersion's supporters add that it has become more effective as experience with the technique has grown.

than the University of Ottawa's. After questioning graduates of the Ottawa system, investigators reported that almost none of 16 believed themselves able to converse in French "adequately" or "with confidence." Vancouver teenager Lolita Howe, 15, and that she feels some of the confidence. Lisa, a Grade 9 student at Vancouver's Kesteven high school, began French immersion in kindergarten. Now, she says, if she encounters a French-speaker who is having problems on the street, "I'll go over and help him."

Recent studies have also addressed concerns that French immersion would erode a child's grasp of English, hinder understanding of other subjects and compound learning disabilities. In fact, a study conducted by the Ontario Institute of Studies in Education concluded that this did not happen. Noted Valerie Arsen, a senior research officer at the institute: "Immersion works, without any more side effects than any other form of education." Indeed, in several studies, immersion students outscored comparison groups.

Criticism Immersion also appears to have passed the critical test of a growing number of parents. In recent years, parents and fathers in such widespread communities as Charlotte-Town, Hamilton and Calgary have lined up overnight to secure places in immersion classes for their children. One reason for the enthusiasm is economic. Noted Regina's Donald Zeff, whose six-year-old son, Aaron, is in his second year of immersion: "Kids are not that easy to find. You are opening doors if you are bilingual."

But Vancouver's Jennifer Howe, who enrolled her three children, including Lisa, in immersion, and she did so because of Canada's bilingual identity. Said Howe: "It was an opportunity for them to speak the two main languages of Canada."

But popularity has brought problems of its own. The demand for more and more French-in immersion as well as to adjust immersion instruction—has created a shortage of qualified teachers. In Ontario, the issue was debated this month at a conference of education officials organized by Canadian Parents for French. According to chairman Kathleen Taylor, Ontario's 100 teacher-training institutions will turn out only 635 French teachers this year, at a time when four of Ontario's six school divisions have already identified a need for at least 900 new French teachers. Teachers are also in short supply in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland.

Strongly But enthusiasm for learning French, whether it is through immersion classes or more traditional language instruction, remains strong. Indeed, in some cities, adults are waiting lists for enrolment in French courses. "Six years ago we had 900 students," reported Yves Thériault, director of the nonprofit Alliance française French association in Vancouver. "Now we have 350. Sometimes we have to refuse them." In Regina, 315 people signed up last fall for night classes in French at the Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology. At the same time, as English-speaking parents have increased pressure for French instruction, Quebec has left its French-speaking citizens who want to learn English largely on their own. In Quebec, provincial officials have discouraged the expansion of English instruction in public schools, one of which offer English immersion. Successive Quebec governments have expressed concern that exposing young Quebecers to English would threaten the province's culture. But that policy has sparked criticism. André Gosselin, director of curriculum at the Catholic School Commission of Montreal, for one, urged last year that English instruction be extended to Grade 1. Declared Gosselin: "Anglophones are more and more bilingual. I don't want young francophones penalized." Still, many adults in Quebec are willing to pay to improve their own English. In the past year some 700 signed up for one program alone, spending up to six weeks immersed in English at the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton. For them, as for young Peter Storr in Fredericton and a growing number of other Canadians, a grasp of both English and French is seen as an essential skill for citizens aspiring to get ahead—and to bridge the gap between Canada's two historic identities.

—CHRIS WOOD AND DEBORAH SCHIFF
IN VANCOUVER, HANNA TREBILCOCK IN EDMONTON,
DEBRA DUFFY IN REGINA AND GUYAN
ROUSSETT IN NEWFOUNDLAND

The Liberal surprise in Manitoba

In the Canadian League hall in Morton, Man., 500 km southwest of Winnipeg, Ken Poplin, the local Psephometric Liberal campaign manager, stood in amazement last week. In the 1986 provincial election, the Liberals had received only 800 votes in the riding. But two years later more than 200 people were streaming into the hall to hear his party's ebullient leader, Brian Cantliffe, speak. "It used to be that we could get 50 people out to a meeting like this we thought we were doing well!" And while Liberal strategists acknowledged that the party has little chance of winning Manitoba from the Conservative incumbent in next week's provincial election, the enthusiastic response to Cantliffe's appearance was evidence that his leadership had sparked a revival in the party's fortunes.

Indeed, the most dramatic trend in the Manitoba campaign has been the Liberal surge in popularity. As Cantliffe campaigned across the province, the attracted crowds many times larger than the paltry audiences that the Liberals drew in the past. And although Cantliffe is far from a sure thing to lead the Liberals, the Liberals have ranked second in three major opinion polls conducted during the campaign. Said William Sewell, professor of political studies at the University of Manitoba, "He has been the catalyst of what appears to be a very substantial Liberal revival."

Meanwhile, as Gary Filmon's Conservative party has maintained a steady lead in public opinion polls, the New Democratic Party, led by newly chosen party leader Gary Doer, has failed to improve its third-place performance. Added Sewell: "The main story is the disappearance of what the Liberals appear to have been the beneficiaries of the six ridings."

Although most observers still expected Filmon's Tories



Cantliffe campaigning in Winnipeg: a high-pitched voice and a vivid red neoncoat became trademarks

to win the April 28 election—called after Premier Howard Wilson's NDP government was defeated on a vote of confidence on March 6—the apparent collapse of the NDP vote and the apparent rebirth of the Liberals could signify a major realignment in Manitoba politics. Said Allan Mills, associate professor of political science at the University of Winnipeg: "There are

signs that the electorate is as set free from its moorings of the past 20 years that almost any outcome, except an NDP government, is a possibility."

The Liberal revival seemed astonishing, considering that the party had been relegated to the fringes of Manitoba politics for more than a decade. Indeed, the Liberals failed to win a single seat in the 1986 provincial election. But a poll conducted a few weeks into the current campaign by Angus Reid Associates Inc. showed Filmon's Conservatives in the lead with 43 per cent of the decided voters, the Liberals with 37 per cent and the NDP with only 19 per cent.

Indeed, Cantliffe's Liberals—who Mills says may win half a dozen seats in the Winnipeg area, where the party's support is strongest—appeared to have a good chance of forming the official opposition to a Filmon government (With one recent seat at dissolution, the standings in the legislature were:



Filmon at a seniors' home: a steady lead in opinion polls

NDP 29, Conservatives 26, Liberals 1.)

On the hustings, the 45-year-old Cantliffe, a former schoolteacher whose high-pitched voice and vivid red neoncoat have become trademarks, proved to be a magnetic political performer. Her style contrasts sharply with the careful tactics adopted by Filmon, who embarrassed himself early in the campaign with several contradictory, off-the-off statements. Still, Filmon recovered and gave every appearance of being an aggressive campaigner. For his part, Doer—the 48-year-old vice minister of urban affairs who was chosen to succeed Filmon in a leadership vote on March 30—appeared to be having little success in overcoming voter resentment against the Psephometric government's perceived record of fiscal mismanagement.

Cantliffe, the mother of two teenage girls and the wife of prominent corporate lawyer Jukka Cantliffe, did not have a high public profile in 1984, when she was elected Liberal leader. But, in fact, she was steeped in Liberal politics from an early age. Her father, Harold Connolly, was a Liberal premier of Nova Scotia—for 14 months in 1964—and was later appointed to the Senate. Said Cantliffe: "I was a politician's best. I worked in my first campaign when I was six years old, and I don't think there has been a provincial, civil or federal campaign I have not worked in since that time."

The prospect of a Liberal opposition in Manitoba—so rare, conceivably, a Liberal government—has clearly made Filmon's Conservatives nervous. The party's principal fear that Cantliffe, an opponent of the still-asserted Meech Lake constitutional accord, may be a ploy to block its passage. But Cantliffe refused to say what she would do if the election creates a Tory majority government, with the Liberals as the official opposition.

For his part, Filmon—with his party's consistent lead in the polls—has tried to dispel the unpopular image that former premier Sterling Lyon gave the Conservatives when the party was in office from 1977 to 1981. Filmon has promised to gradually eliminate the province's 2.5-per-cent payroll tax and freeze income taxes during his first term in office. Said Filmon: "We would like to do more, but the reality is we will inherit a very serious financial situation. We won't make any promise we don't think we can keep."

Still, as the campaign heated into its final days, Filmon faced the prospect that a Conservative government would almost certainly face a strong Liberal opposition—and might even have to depend on it for survival.

—DOUG SMITH in Winnipeg

The immigration hot seat



Turks on Parliament Hill; McDougall dishevelled, 'wishes that I am not showing'

For many of the estimated 1,000 Turks currently living illegally in Canada, last week brought bitter disappointment. About 150 Turks and more than 400 of their supporters gathered on Parliament Hill on April 22 in an attempt to convince federal politicians to allow them to stay in the country. But a day later deportation officers sitting on orders from Immigration Minister Barbara McDougall descended on a roadside diner in Gatineau, Que., and arrested six Turks who were hiding part in a search from the capital to Montreal's Mirabel airport. By week's end, five of the six Turks had been deported, while one remained in custody.

Hours before the arrests took place, Maclean's Ottawa Bureau Chief Alan Lester spoke to McDougall, who looks over the immigration portfolio just two weeks earlier, in her office on Parliament Hill.

Maclean's: You have said that if the Turks return to their homeland and apply for landed immigrant status in Canada, you will not stand in their way. Realistically, though, what are the

chances that they would be accepted? McDougall: It is difficult to comment on that because it is going to be a case-by-case decision, and I really don't get involved in it. But part of it would depend on their record here. I have heard that one employer said he would hold a job open for one of the Turks, and that would be taken into account. But they still will have to meet the normal criteria for immigration to Canada. Maclean's: Earlier this month Quebec Immigration Minister Louise Robit said that her government might be willing to admit some of the Turks on landed immigrant status. What has become of that number?

McDougall: I have not met with Madame Robit. So that chapter is closed. Maclean's: Both opposition parties in the Commons, as well as some church groups, have accused you of inactivity in your treatment of the Turks. How do you respond?

McDougall: The people we have to deal with are not just those who march on Parliament Hill. We have 48,000 refugee claimants in Canada. We also have people



who want to bring their families here, people who want to come in through the normal immigration process, and we have over a million refugees in camps in other countries. One of the things I have learned is that many of the people who come here planning to be refugees are people who can afford to come. They come at some sacrifice—I am not denying that—but they can afford to come. And many of them are single men. But if you look at the people in the camps, the people who sponsor to come to Canada, most of them are poor, women, and many are single parents. So I think we are more likely in what we do for genuine refugees. This is a terrible world, you always have to listen for the voices that are not shouting.

Maclean's: Last year the government tabled two bills aimed at streamlining the refugee determination process and giving immigration officials the power to send back bogus refugee claimants. Both have been delayed by opposition in the Senate. Are you trying to break the gridlock system?

McDonough: I am not elegantly happy with my friends in the Senate. They recognize the need for new law but they don't; particularly like our bills and they have not got a lot to offer. I need both of those bills and until I can get that thought into their heads there is nothing I can do.

Maclean's: Is it true that cabinet has already approved an administrative review—in other words, an amnesty—for the 45,000 refugees claiming asylum in Canada?

McGeough: I cannot even consider an administrative review until those new laws are in place. Also, even if there is an administrative review, there is still going to be a system of selectivity. Anyone who thinks that all the refugee claimants are going to stay at one stroke of the pen is wrong. But I have made no commitment either to do it or not to do it.

Medusa's: What advice do you have for the Turks who remain in Comilla and who are under threat of deportation?

McDougal: My commitment to them has ended. Now that it has ended they have a reasonable time to present themselves to an immigration officer. After that it is out of my hands.

Maclean's: Are you saying that there is no chance at all that those who refuse to comply with deportation orders would be allowed back into Canada?

McDougal: It would certainly put me in an impossible position. What am I supposed to do? Should I say that the people who joined the march are different than the 480 who have already left for Turkey? They are not. They are the same. Why should people who do not co-operate with the law get the same treatment as those who do?

A scandal from the past

In the two provincial elections since he first became premier in Nova Scotia in 1978, John Buchanan has gone back to the polls almost two years before his five-year term ran out. And until recently, most political observers predicted that the premier, last elected in November, 1984, would call an election this



The result: allegations of political wrongdoing.

spring. It is his administration's fourth year. But last week the Conservative premier sat on the legislature with tears in his eyes as his deputy premier, Roland Thorsahl, resigned in the wake of allegations of political wrongdoing. It was the latest in a string of scandals that have plagued the 16-year-old Bushanan government and put the timing—and the outcome—of the next election in doubt. Said Acadia University political science professor Agar Adamson: "Every day that goes by seems to bring a new disaster for them."

The latest scandal broke after The Toronto Star reported on April 9 that in 1980 the RCMP in Nova Scotia decided that there were grounds to lay criminal charges against Thorakill, but backed off under pressure from the Buchanan government. The can-

involved an agreement between Threshill and four Canadian chartered banks to write off \$100,000 of a \$240,000 personal debt in 1973, a year after the Tories took office. The Sunday Star report said that although the Maurices believed they had enough evidence to charge Threshill, then minister of development, with accepting an illegal benefit, the provincial attorney general's office stated publicly that charges were not warranted.

On Monday the opposition tried—but failed—to schedule an emergency debate. But an early controversy over the Thornhill request, his cabinet post the next day, fearing that he could no longer function effectively as a minister and that the cabinet would lose momentum on Wednesday when Attorney General Teme Donohoe admitted that he had drafted a letter, rebuffing the prime minister's request for the prime minister's resignation, which Donohoe had quoted in the legislature. Donohoe confirmed that he had sent the draft to a retired knee officer who had been involved in a 1983 investigation, and that the ex-Minister signed it and returned it. When Donohoe read it out, it appeared to contradict the government's handling of the Thornhill case.

The controversy now may go beyond a royal commission that will become hearings later this spring. It is looking into the administration of justice in the provinces generally and, in particular, the wrongful imprisonment of a man in the Yukon. The man is Ed Marshall, who spent 11 years in prison for a murder that he did not commit. The commission will compare the government's handling of the charge against Marshall with other cases involving political figures. Among them: former cabinet minister Billy Joe MacLean, convicted last year of slitting large donors after the 1980 election; attorney general's office refused to prosecute; and Tory backbencher Greg Macdonald, who received a one-year prison sentence last month for doctoring his ex-

penet accounts. Now, after another break with scandal, Bushagen—who can wait until next year to go to the polls—seems unlikely to risk an early election.

—STEPHEN KIMBER is Editor.

Rub shoulders with Royalty.



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PEOPLE

Neveer had one Canadian model visited the premises then another stepped in as the first lady at Hugh Hefner's Los Angeles Playboy Mansion. Vancouver's Kimberley Conrad moved in with Hefner, 62, last month, shortly after Toronto model Carrie Leigh, his bedmate of almost five years, launched a \$6-million suit claiming that he broke a promise to marry her and father her children. Conrad, 26, who made a controversial appearance in Playboy's January issue and will be on the July cover, is Hefner's third Canadian live-in girlfriend, after St. John's, Nfld.-born actress Shannon Tweed, now 22, and Leigh, 24. Playboy spokesman William Falley acknowledged that his boss likes Canadian playmates. He added: "You must have some great women up there."

Her famous last name is a record. Claiming for actress *Fenna Springsteen*, "I don't remember who I am, but I don't hide it either," says Pamela, 26, the sister of rock star Bruce Springsteen, 36. In her latest movie, *Shogun*, Camp 0—Unhappy Campers, to be released this summer, she plays a psychotic camp counselor who methodically kills off her charges. Although she says that she "hates horror movies," Springsteen made an exception for *Shogun*, saying: "After reading the script," she said, "I realized it could be a great



Conrad: sharing the Playboy publisher's mansion

When White House spokesmen brief reporters, they usually offer at best one quote from the President. But in Springfield, Oct. 4, a frank new look about the *Reagan* White House, former presidential spokesman Larry Spivack, reveals that on two occasions he and his staff



Springsteen: a psychotic camp counselor

speed." As for her relationship with her more famous brother, Springsteen added: "I'm an actress, and he's a musician. He doesn't make movies, and I don't make records."

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made up comments and attributed them to Reagan. For his part, Reagan called the revelations "boring." And as a continuing scandal around Spivack's resignation, he resigned as chief spokesman for the New York City-based brokerage house Merrill Lynch—which promotes itself as having "a tradition of trust."

After winning the Metropoli-Has Open's annual auditions in New York on April 18, Toronto singer Ben Heppner really has something to sing about Heppner, 32, who grew up

in Duncan, Creek, B.C., was chosen from 1,200 singers and was the first Canadian in five years to make the final round of the international competition. He was \$6,300 and a chance to perform at New York City's Carnegie Hall. As well, Heppner took the Bryll Nissen Prize, which will send him to Sweden to perform with the Royal Opera of Stockholm. Sord Heppner, a former church music director: "It's quite an honor for little of me from Duncan Creek."

Although *Norcross Jewison* was nominated for best director and *Rebecca* for producing an animated short, the only Canadian to win an Oscar at last week's Academy Awards was Montreal animator *Freddie Back*. He *The Man Who Planted Trees* is a half-hour film about an old man who turns arid areas into a lush forest while war rages all around. Back, 66, a 1989 Oscar winner said, "I took a risk with this film because it was a serious subject."

Twenty-four-year-old Carrie Hamilton says that she is torn between two career choices—acting and music. The daughter of actress Carol Powell

was able to combine her two loves in the movie *Julius*, released last week, by playing an American rock singer seeking stardom in Japan. But although she will still consider good movie roles, for now Hamilton says that she will concentrate on singing and playing keyboard for her Los Angeles rock band, Big Business. "As much as I'm grateful for acting parts," she added, "there's a part of me that says every time I have to leave my band."

Hamilton: rocking on



—YVONNE CHU with
correspondents reports

At Last,
Full-Flavour
Lights!



WARNING: Health and Safety Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked—avoid inhaling. Averages per cigarette: "tar" 13 mg; Nicotine 1.1 mg.

The agony of Flight 422

Sitting on the tarmac at Algiers's palm-fringed airport, an inconspicuously placed setting with a mountainside backing and sunny sky, Kuwait Airways Flight 422 settled into an odd sort of normalcy in the second week of its deadly and dangerous odyssey. Algerian negotiators came and went, trying to persuade the eight Arabic-speaking hijackers on board to release their 32 hostages. Ground crews arrived to clean up the craft's bathroom; passengers met the hijackers' requests for 88 Cokes and 50 cigarettes and clean underwear. On Thursday the games were agreed to (not the blue-and-white Boeing 747 away from the main terminal to avoid interfering with Algeria's official welcome of visiting Libyan President Muammar Khaddafi. "No problems, no problem," a hijacker refused the control tower. But beneath the pensive calm lay a grim reality: the hooded hijackers, who had dined each aboard and dubbed the plane *al-Fatah* ("The Fate of the Great Martyr"), had already murdered two hostages—and could well kill again.

At week's end, despite repeated facts that a negotiated settlement might be imminent, the ordeal dragged on. The hijackers, who had seized the plane on April 5 over the Arabian Sea, freed one more hostage, a 70-year-old diabetic from Kuwait. They had already released 32 hostages during past days: one in Muscat, Iran, on April 5 and 4 and another 12 on April 13 on their second stop, in Larnaca, Cyprus. In Algeria, after meeting with the games for 48 minutes inside the plane, Algerian Interior Minister El-Hadi Khalfat reported that the re-

maining hostages appeared to be in "good condition."

But one of them—a male cousin of the hijacker, accompanied by two female relatives—was said by freed hostages to have broken down and to weeping uncontrollably still, the hijackers refused to back down from their own demand, which one of them, repeated to three journalists summoned to the plane's open doorway on Saturday, that the Kuwaitis release 37 imprisoned Shiite Muslims consisted of the 1980 bombing of the U.S. and French embassies in Kuwait, in which four people died and 87 were injured. Otherwise, he said, the hostages would die.

Although the hijackers' identities remained uncertain, several sources said that they had ties to Iran. Some of the hostages freed in Cyprus said that on the first airplane the hijackers had acquired additional weapons and explosives—and at least one new grenade. According to a report in the Kuwait daily *Al-Qabas*, the newsman was Ismail Maghazyeh, 36, a Lebanese Shiite Muslim who is a key figure in the pro-Iranian Islamic World Group.

Yasser Arafat, whose Palestine Liberation Organization helped to mediate with the hijackers in Cyprus, was even more blunt about the alleged Iranian connection. In a television interview, Arafat said flatly that, according to his information, the Iranian government was "behind the whole operation." The Tehran government vehemently denied the charge.

The hijackers were plainly a serious and brutal band. They first seized control of Flight 422, with 115 passengers and crew aboard, en route from Bangkok to Kuwait. After three days of



Specified place at Larnaca, Cyprus, where the hijackers hoisted out to cover Kuwait flag. We are not birds. We are men of principle.

frustration talks with Kuwaiti officials in Muscat in northeastern Iran, they refused and took off again. They next tried to land in Beirut. But despite the hijackers' pleading of Iraqi pilot Sabih Nofel Yousef that the plane was fast running out of fuel, Beirut authorities, with chilling succinctness, refused to let the jet land.

In nearby Cyprus, where the authorities gave permission to land, at Larnaca on humanitarian grounds, the games—to keep up their demands for the plane to be refueled—continued and shot one of the hostages, 30-year-old Kuwaiti airline guard Abdullah Ma-hammud al-Khalidi, and dumped his body into the runway. But they backed away from a chilling threat to carry out a "slow, quiet massacre" of the hostages and held a series of negotiations with Mevlah Abdo, deputy director of the PLO mission in Cyprus. The PLO has mediated in previous hijack crises. In this instance, its motives seemed to be, in part at least, to boost its own prestige and improve its chances of obtaining a place at an international conference that might eventually define the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

After the first murder it seemed, according to a Cyprus government spokesman, that the games "might be changing their attitude." But only hours later, as yet another refueling deadline passed,

a hijacker warned over the radio, "Either we receive the fuel or you receive the corpse." And minutes after that a second body—that of 30-year-old Kuwaiti firm's Khaleel Ayoubi Boudar—was dragged out of the plane.

handed away from their refusal to refuel the plane unless all the hostages were freed. And after an hour of fruitless talks at the door of the aircraft, trucks began pouring gas into the jet in response for the freeing of 12 stunned hostages.

Some who shakily descended the mobile stairway.

As the plane began to taxi down the runway, a hijacker, heard by Algerian pilot Yousef radioed to the crew: "From all the crew and passengers, we thank you for your hospitality. We hope to see you again." But a hijacker roared ominously: "We maintain our demands. We insist we will kill one of the crew and many more."

Meanwhile, the released hostages were examined at Larnaca General Hospital. Dr. Chris Millard said that, while the 15 men were in good health, they were tired

and "terribly frightened—you could see fear in their eyes." Speaking to reporters, the ex-hostages said that, with the window shutters drawn and strict orders to keep their heads down, they had been completely disconnected throughout the ordeal.

They had not even known of the two murders, they said, and they learned their whereabouts only by checking the writing on the paper packets that came with meals. While the hijackers had treated some passengers with respect—particularly the Kuwaiti couple and the elderly—all had been handcuffed and several ex-hostages reported being hit. Said 56-year-old Kuwait businessman Saleh Ibrahim: "We had 50 deaths every day."

One of the passengers, Mohammed Ramadan Ali, 85, who holds citizenship in both Egypt and the United States, had swiftly joined the U.S. passport. "When they knew I had an American passport," he said, "I was sure I would be killed." Ali also provided evidence of Iranian involvement. He told a television interviewer that at Muscat two men were seen on board carrying "weapons and bombs and ropes and explosives." Another ex-hostage said that the hijackers "were sad, but in Muscat they became serious."

Muscat, in Kuwait, about 3,000 meters through to the coastal waters of Khafji and Basra, the two Kuwaiti men murdered by the hijackers. The hostages turned down an offer to land at Basra in the four-colored Kuwaiti flag, were lowered into the gulf. Many hostages voiced support for their government's refusal to give in to the terrorists' demands. "We are Arabs," said Ibrahim al-Balushi, an uncle of Bahrain's family: "The Arab never surrenders."

It was at Kuwait's request that renegade Algeria agreed to try to defuse the hijack crisis. Algerians have managed successful negotiations in other hostage situations: they helped to free American diplomats in 1981 after 414 days' captivity at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and another group of U.S. hostages from a hijacked 747 jet in Algeria in 1985. After meeting with the hijackers last week, Kaddafy reported, "They told us they would try to be very calm, to not use violence." But such assurances rang decidedly hollow. The following afternoon, hostage Said Ahmed of Kuwait refused to let the control tower that the hijackers were still demanding the release of 17 prisoners in Kuwait. "Unless they call this," Ahmed said, "they will kill all." As the tense drama continued at the weekend, that near-dread possibility will could not be ruled out.

—BOB LEVIN with correspondent reports



Freed hostage in Cyprus hospital: a deadly odyssey.



Shultz (left) and Shevardnadze in Geneva. A Soviet pullout, but no guarantees

AFGHANISTAN

An accord without peace

During six years of negotiations in Geneva, the two delegations went to extraordinary lengths to avoid meeting each other. United Nations officials had to shuttle back and forth between Pakistani and Afghan representatives, carrying proposals and counterproposals down the strictly hallowed halls of the Palais des Nations. But last week the two sides finally met face-to-face in the old League of Nations headquarters. And as its secretary general Javier Pérez de Cuellar looked on, Pakistan Foreign Minister Saïd Nawaz and his Afghan counterpart, Abdul Wakil, signed a historic 36-page document under which 125,000 Soviet troops would begin leaving Afghanistan next month. At the same time, officials in Ottawa said that Canadian military officers may be sent to the country to observe the pullout.

After the 15-minute ceremony last Thursday—also attended by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze—Pérez de Cuellar called the agreement "a major stride in the effort to bring peace to Afghanistan." The Geneva accord marks the beginning of the end of the nearly 10-year Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan and the withdrawal of Soviet

forces—beginning on May 15 and due to be completed within nine months—is not likely to bring peace to the landlocked central Asian country.

The accord does not include a ceasefire between Afghan Muslim rebels and President Najibullah's Marxist regime in Kabul. As well, Pakistan—which represented the rebels, known as Mojaheddin, and harbors about three million Afghan refugees—dropped its demand that the Soviet pullout be accompanied by a transition government, dominated by the rebels. Many Afghan refugees say that they will not return until the Najibullah regime falls. And unwilling to settle for anything less than an Islamic government in Kabul, rebel leaders vowed to keep fighting. From his headquarters in Paktiya, Pakistan, the chairman of the semi-private rebel alliance, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, told *Newsweek*, "By this accord, neither war will be finished nor peace returned to our country." He added, "Unless there is an agreement between the Russians and the Mojaheddin, the Mojaheddin will continue attacks on Russian troops—even withdrawing Russian troops."

Other obstacles to peace remain. Under the accord—with Washington and Moscow acting as guarantors—Afghans

and Pakistan have agreed not to interfere in each other's affairs and to refrain from armed intervention, subversion or the training or recruitment of mercenaries in their territories. But in a separate U.S.-Soviet understanding, which some analysts say contradicts the accord, Washington reserves the right to supply arms to the Afghan rebels if Moscow gives military aid to the Kabul regime. While Moscow agrees that Pakistan would continue to be a concern to the rebels of U.S. weapons and military supplies if needed.

In Ottawa, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark expressed concern over the shortcomings of the accord. He said that Canada—which already provides some \$20 million in humanitarian aid annually for Afghan refugees in Pakistan—was prepared to increase that amount until the conditions for their return improved. As well, External officials said that Ottawa is considering an informal UN request that Canada send a small contingent of military observers to monitor the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, there were indications last week that both sides were preparing for continued fighting. Western diplomats in the region reported an arms buildup by rebels and government forces in recent weeks. Fighting had already resumed in western Afghanistan with the spring thaw. In early April rebels overran seven Afghan army posts in the province of Lagar. And last week diplomats said that a Soviet convoy, including more than 100 armored vehicles, was heading south from Kabul to the embedded province.

Fighting was also reported in Kandahar, the country's second-largest city, and in Khost, the eastern garrison town where last January Soviet and Afghan troops lifted a guerrilla siege after weeks of combat. Indeed, in Peshawar last week, rebel alliance leader Hekmatyar said that he was preparing to launch the largest military offensive in the war's bloody history. The reason, he said, is "to show the world that without the consent of the Mojaheddin, no agreement is possible to be implemented."

—ANDREW BRACK with EILEEN GARDNER in Pakistan and RYAN HOLLAND in Geneva

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A kingmaker's new fighting strategy



Over the past four years Mario Cuomo's dreams of a revival in the Democratic presidential nomination have been unobscured. Richard Nixon and Cuomo's mother, Immacolata, were among those who doubted them. But last week in a series of telephone calls to reporters the New York governor made another attempt to dis-

claim any ambition to run for the White House this year. Still Cuomo is an interview with *The New York Times*. "I closed the door in 1984. I have spent four years playing pool-locks on the door. Now I hope there are no questions left about my role."

But there was enough confusion surrounding the governor's statements to create even more speculation about his intentions. At the same time Cuomo was insisting that he would not accept a draft, his press secretary was issuing contrary statements, admitting that in fact he had not ruled out a draft. Finally, at week's end the governor's declaration seemed to win acceptance. Now analysts say that Cuomo may attempt to become the divided party's kingmaker. But political scientist Edward Rogers, a pollster and head of Brooklyn College's Urban Studies Program, "He very much wants to play a role in leading the party to reach a decision about its candidate before the convention in July."

For many Democrats, Cuomo would have been an ideal presidential candidate. As the son of Italian immigrants, Cuomo could barely speak English until he started school. But he developed a facility with his second language that served him well both as a criminal lawyer and a politician. His first campaign for governor in 1982 against New York City Mayor Edward Koch was initially seen as a last case. But Cuomo's brilliant speaking style played a major role in winning a surprise victory as governor in 1982. A compassionate and emotional speech to the 1984 Democratic party convention in San Francisco, which was

seen by millions on network television, brought Cuomo national attention. And his attractiveness as a potential presidential candidate was further enhanced by his 1986 re-election victory when he won 45 per cent of the vote.

When Cuomo announced in February, 1987, that he would not seek the nomination, few observers seemed to believe him. Many Americans speculated that



Cuomo with Jesse Jackson is there "an angry, vengeful side" to him?

he was waiting for a popular draft movement to develop. And many of his actions—including a trip to the Soviet Union and numerous journeys through the United States—appeared to be geared to a national audience.

But Democrats who wanted Cuomo to carry the Democratic standard tended to overlook a less attractive side of his political personality: his evident sensitivity to criticism, especially in the media. During his 1986 campaign the governor told reporters covering the election, "Most of you are incompetent—I believe that with all my heart." He added that the media would have to shape up or "the Supreme Court will get you in the end." Said Rogers: "There

is an angry, vengeful side to him. He is very facile with language and can be quick with a cutting remark. In any way he decided not to run because he understands his own limitations."

At the same time, Cuomo's record as governor has not always lived up to his rhetoric. He has often criticized President Ronald Reagan for cutting taxes while simultaneously cutting aid to the poor. But last year Cuomo approved the largest tax cut in New York's history, depriving the state of funds that once have been used to make up shortfalls in social programs.

Stephen Hess, a political analyst with the Washington-based Brookings Institution, says that, although Cuomo has considerable clout among the Democrats, he probably will not be able to determine the party's nominee. In fact, Cuomo had not endorsed any candidate for this week's New York state primary and he urged other party leaders not to take sides until the last significant Democratic primaries in California and New Jersey on June 7. If no clear winner has emerged by that time, Cuomo has made it clear that he wants the party leaders to pick their candidate behind closed doors before July's convention.

Cuomo clearly hopes that such a step would enable the party to appear united at the convention. But Rogers said last week that that plan might be unsuccessful. "That's a return to brokering in the old, smoke-filled rooms that no-one can look into," he said. "That doesn't mean to me to be the decisive American politics are leading." Rogers added that a secret agreement might anger supporters of the living candidates and further divide the party.

Not at least one aspect of Cuomo's political future remains unclear. Will the Democrats choose a candidate who is defeated this fall, the movement for Cuomo to carry the banner in 1992 would gain tremendous impetus.

—IAN JESTEN in Washington

Combating ALLERGIES

How to get control

An advertising and information sample sent to the April 25, 1993 issue of *Nature's* prepared in cooperation with the Allergy Information Association

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Combating Allergies: How to Get Control

Allergies are part of everyday life for many Canadians. It has been estimated that 15% of Canadians suffer from allergies but that is a conservative estimate based on the number of people who require special medical attention. If less severe allergies are included the figure is much higher, perhaps even 40%.

The incidence of allergic disease is on the rise. There are many possible reasons for this increase.

- Recognition of allergy is a chronic and disabling disease, not a psychological problem or trifling ailment
- Current health awareness and focus on "wellness"
- An actual increase in the number of people suffering from allergies

Allergies can take many forms and be caused by many substances. Allergies cause a variety of symptoms, all of them unpleasant, a few of them life threatening. The effects on the sufferer and their

families can be long reaching. Allergies are chronic; there is no cure. People with allergies can, however, learn to combat their allergies.

The good news is that most allergy sufferers can lead perfectly normal, healthy lives once their allergies are identified and controlled. It takes a lot of work and a lot of sacrifices. The first step in controlling allergies is understanding them: what allergies are, what is likely to cause them and how best to deal with them.

Combating Allergies: Know The Symptoms

Allergies occur when the body's immune system works overtime. The body's protective mechanisms that fight infections and viruses, begin to attack substances which are not normally harmful. Allergy begins when an individual's body becomes sensitive or sensitized to a particular substance which becomes an allergen. B lymphocytes, which normally produce protective antibodies, form them against this allergen. The allergic reaction occurs when the allergen subsequently enters the body, encounters its antibodies and they combine on the surface of mast cells. This causes the mast cells to explode, releasing a number of chemicals including histamine.

These potent chemicals cause certain changes in the surrounding area: muscles tighten, mucous glands are stimulated and body fluids flood tissues causing swelling.

These reactions can take place in many body organs and the allergic disease a person suffers from depends on where the reaction occurs.

Asthma

Asthma is caused by an allergic reaction that occurs in the lungs. The reaction causes the muscles lining the airways to tighten and leads to the inflammation or swelling of the airways. The mucous glands produce excess mucus



which plugs the airways. Asthma is characterized by wheezing, coughing, and difficulty breathing. Asthma is the most common cause of allergy-related death.

Rhinitis

An allergic reaction which takes place in the nose and upper airways causes allergic rhinitis. Seasonal rhinitis is commonly called hay fever. Symptoms of this disease

include frequent, multiple sneezes, a runny, itchy nose, and red, itchy eyes.

Hives and Eczema

When the reaction occurs on the skin, it can cause a variety of symptoms including hives (urticaria) which are large, red, itchy swellings and eczema (dermatitis) which is dry, patchy, itchy skin.



Gastrointestinal Reactions
Reactions that occur in the gastrointestinal tract cause a variety of symptoms including diarrhea, vomiting, gas, bloating, cramps and, occasionally, constipation.

Conjunctivitis

Allergic conjunctivitis is an allergic reaction which occurs in the eye. It is characterized by red, swollen, itchy, watery eyes and mucous buildup around the eye.

Other Types of Allergic Reactions
Anaphylaxis or anaphylactic shock

is a general allergic reaction which means that the whole body is involved in the allergic reaction. The person goes into shock and, all too often, dies. (See box for a full explanation of anaphylaxis.)

Other symptoms have been attributed to allergy, but have not yet been confirmed by medical experts. Reported symptoms include: joint pain, muscle aches, headache, irritability, depression, fatigue, and failure to thrive in infants.

Anaphylaxis

Anaphylaxis or allergic shock is the most serious allergic condition. Any combination of symptoms from the list below may indicate a risk of anaphylaxis:

- itchy eyes
- hives
- tingling lips
- shortness of breath
- flushing
- vomiting
- nasal obstruction
- constricted throat
- dizziness
- shock
- wheezing
- total respiratory failure
- dizziness
- sudden drop in blood pressure
- itchy skin
- loss of consciousness

Psychological symptoms often accompany these physical problems. The sufferer may complain of confusion, a sensation of impending disaster, panic, even hysteria.

An anaphylactic reaction is considered a medical emergency because it can intensify in minutes; often the patient is unconscious within ten minutes of contacting their allergen. However, if treatment is administered quickly, death can be averted.

Luckily anaphylaxis is a relatively rare condition. Also, the causes of anaphylaxis are fairly limited. The most common causes of anaphylaxis are: nuts, peanuts, shellfish, eggs, fish, sulphates, penicillin, aspirin, and insect stings. Anaphylactic reactions to other substances can occur but are extremely rare.

People at risk of anaphylactic reactions must use extreme caution. Most carry a prescribed adrenaline kit (Ama-Kit or EpiPen) because adrenaline administered immediately will keep symptoms under control until the patient receives medical help.

Combating Allergies: Recognizing Common Allergens

Allergies are extremely individual. Each person reacts in different ways to different substances. The following is a list of the most common causes of allergic reactions in Canada.

Mould

Mould is a common inhaled allergen. Indoor moulds come from basements, washrooms, air conditioners and humidifiers. Outdoor mould spores are released from rotting leaves and grass.

Mould spores are light and windborne, like pollen, and usually cause respiratory diseases.

Foods

Food allergens are probably the most individual allergens; the development of food allergies seems to depend on the individual's diet. The most common food allergens are the most common foods in our diet: wheat, milk, eggs and corn. Most people do not realize how much of these food

allergens they eat or how difficult they are to avoid. For example, milk is the food most people have to avoid. Eliminating milk means not eating milk, butter, most margarine, cheese, yogurt, ice cream, baked goods (including most breads, lunch meats, hot dogs, cream soups and salad dressings, etc). Food allergies generally cause gastrointestinal symptoms but have also been implicated in skin reactions. Other allergy sufferers find that food reactions worsen

their asthma and sinuses. The most frightening food reaction is anaphylaxis. Adverse reactions to foods are often blamed for a large variety of symptoms. These complaints must be carefully investigated to be sure that food allergy is the cause since other adverse reactions to foods or other illnesses can cause similar symptoms.

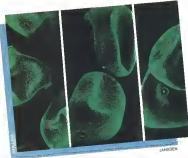
Allergists believe that most food allergies occur in infants and young children. Allergy to food is the most poorly diagnosed and documented type of allergic reaction.

Pollens

Hayfever or seasonal rhinitis is caused by pollens. Plants that have light flowers and strong perfumes are not usually allergenic. Their pollens are heavy and sticky because they are meant to be carried by bees and birds. Plants that pollinate by wind are the most allergenic because they produce a great deal of pollen that is light and windborne, and thus more easily inhaled.

The most common cause of hayfever in south-eastern Canada is ragweed. Ragweed is the biggest offender because it is the highest pollen producer. Laterally, tons of microscopic pollen are released each August and float hundreds of miles on the wind. Other common pollens are grasses and trees.

Pollens, since they are inhaled, generally cause allergic symptoms in the respiratory system such as rhinitis (hayfever) and asthma.



Dust

In second to nowhere common allergen. Actually, the allergenic component is a microscopic creature called a dust mite that lives on particles of dead skin and hair. The dust mites and other by-products of the dead mites are also highly allergenic.

Dust mites live mostly in mattresses and pillows. They cause respiratory allergic diseases.

Pets

Animals are highly allergenic. All creatures with fur and feathers are likely to cause allergic reactions. It is not actually the fur, wool or feathers which cause the reactions

but a combination of the fur, skin, saliva and urine. There are many myths about non-allergenic animals. Poodles are reported to be non-allergenic because their fur is so much like wool. Actually, the only non-allergenic animal would be one without fur or feathers, skin or a tongue.

Allergies to animals cause a variety of illnesses including rhinitis, asthma, hives, eczema, and conjunctivitis.

Irritants

Irritants are substances which are not allergens but can cause reactions. Allergic persons are more affected by irritants because allergens create an inflammation and irritants act on areas already inflamed. The effects of irritants can be as devastating as allergies. The most common irritants are: tobacco smoke, wood smoke, perfume, strong smells, chemicals and pollution.

Alcoholic Beverages

Most people are not allergic to alcohol. People with food allergies often have to avoid alcohol which is based on or contains their allergen.

Alcohol is known as a histamine releaser. Histamine is the most well known chemical mediator in the allergic reaction. The release of histamine due to alcohol exacerbates any allergic reactions to foods that are already occurring.



Insects

Stinging insects are probably the most common cause of complications and severe allergic reactions. Besides the stinging insects, many people are allergic to biting insects such as mosquitoes and black flies. Bites generally cause skin reactions.

Cosmetics

Adverse reactions to cosmetics usually cause "contact dermatitis," a skin reaction which can be due to an allergic reaction or an irritation. It is usually confined to the site of contact. The term cosmetics includes: makeup, hair care

products, oral hygiene products, deodorants, perfume, feminine hygiene products, shaving lotions, depilatories and skin care products.

Combating Allergies: Diagnosing Allergies

An allergist is the best medical practitioner for diagnosing allergies. A reputable allergist will probably be a member of the Canadian Society of Allergy and Clinical Immunology. This means that she/he has had years of special training in the field of allergy.

History

The first step toward an accurate diagnosis of allergy is a complete medical history. The history generally includes:

- whether your parents or relatives had/have allergies
- what symptoms you have
- whether your symptoms are worse at certain times of year or time of day, etc.
- whether you have pets
- how often you clean your home
- whether you have carpets
- if you smoke or live with a smoker
- and much, much more.

From a complete past or history, the allergist will draw her/his conclusions about your allergies and recommend appropriate testing.

Allergy Testing

Skin tests or scratch tests are still the most common and the most accurate form of allergy testing for inhaled or contact (skin) allergens. An extract made from the allergen is placed on the skin and then the skin is scratched by a needle.

Another type of test injects the allergen extract under the skin. If you are allergic to an extract, the area around that test will become red, itchy and swollen. The size of the reaction is usually an indication of the severity of the allergy.

Unfortunately, these tests are very inaccurate for diagnosing food allergies. This makes testing for food allergies very difficult. The clue is on the patient's since there is

no reliable test that an allergist can administer. There are three common methods of testing for foods. The first step in all three is to create a list of possible food allergens. The foods to suspect are those foods that are eaten every day, those that are changed or those foods that are disliked intensely. An allergist can also help pinpoint foods to test.

All food testing is complicated by the fact that there are two basic types of reactions: immediate and delayed. Immediate reactions are defined as those which occur within minutes after ingesting the food. They are usually violent reactions. Delayed reactions can occur hours or even a full day after ingesting the allergenic food. This makes diagnosing or even recognizing a food allergy very difficult.

Once you have a list of suspected foods, there are several options:



Advertising supplement



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All it takes is a phone call to your doctor. He can help. Hay fever is nothing to get teary-eyed about.

1. The Challenge Test:

The most common test method is the challenge test. In this test, one food is eliminated for one week. After one week, a serving of a pure form of that food is taken on an empty stomach. For example, if you and your allergist suspect milk, you would have no milk in any form for one week. On the challenge day, you would drink a glass of milk first thing in the morning and have nothing else for at least two hours. It is best to do this test on a day when nothing is planned. Be sure to have someone with you as the reaction during one week of abstinence is usually more irritable and more violent than your usual reaction. Be sure that your allergist knows what you are doing and when so that you can contact him/her in an emergency. If there is no reaction, add the challenged food back into your diet and eliminate the next food on the list.

Never test a food on the list of common causes of anaphylaxis or one to which you have had an anaphylactic type reaction!!!

2. The Elimination Diet:

An elimination diet is another common method of identifying the allergen. The allergist will create a diet containing only foods considered non-allergenic. The patient follows this diet for a limited time, usually one to three weeks. After that period, one food is added at a time (usually one food a week). If a reaction occurs, that food is the culprit. However, many people suffer from multiple food allergies so the test must continue until all foods are added back into the diet.

This form of testing must be done under an allergist's supervision because the diet is severely limited. An allergist will pick foods that are fairly non-allergenic as well as foods that make up a balanced diet. If the diet is too severe or is carried on too long, malnutrition may occur.

3. The Rotary Diet:

The third type of testing diet is called a rotary diet. In this diet, food groups are rotated every four days. For example, beef is eaten on day one, pork on day two, poultry on day three and fish on day four.

Grains are rotated as well, not eaten on day one, corn on day two, wheat on day three, oats on day four, etc. This method diet with only certain food groups being consumed on definite days helps narrow down the food suspects. If a food allergen is eaten every Day 1 of the diet, symptoms will probably occur the evening of Day 2 or on Day 3. The food groups of Day 2 can then be navigated, one at a time, using the challenge diet. The rotary diet can also be used in a maintenance diet for long-term use of multiple food allergies because no food is eaten too regularly and, if carefully planned, it can be a balanced diet.

If there are no strongly suspected foods or challenge testing has not helped, a food diary is the best option. In a food diary, all foods eaten are recorded with their ingredients listed in full. Any symptoms are also recorded along with exposures to other allergens such as dust or dust. You and your allergist can then sort through the foods looking for correlations between your symptoms and the foods you eat.

- no smoking in a home
- vacuuming the mattress once a week

Other strategies which can be very important are regular and intensive cleaning, enclosing the mattress in a plastic cover, removing leather pillows and covers, frequent cleaning of air conditioners and humidifiers, use of an air cleaner, removing carpets and stuffed furniture from the bedroom. The information produced by the Allergy Information Association is mostly concerned with avoidance techniques.

Though it has been to those with food allergies is food allergen labeling. Before labeling, it was practically impossible to determine when the food contained before it was eaten. Tragically, many of the foods most likely to be labeled. There are still problems with eating restaurant foods or foods already prepared (e.g., home bakery bread). Many allergists advise that eating in restaurants is still not required. Allergy is preventing for mandatory ingredient listings on restaurant foods. Other sources of difficulty for those with food allergies include:

- bulk food stores that do not label their bin contents
- delis
- the equipment or non-use of chemical ingredients in medications
- alcoholic beverages

What Your Doctor Can Do For You

Some allergies are simply too prevalent to be avoided easily. For allergies that cannot be avoided there are other options.

Allergies which are not easily avoidable include pollen, dust and mold. For these allergies, allergy shots or desensitization shots are recommended. Shots inject very small amounts of the allergen until the body becomes desensitized.

Recent advances in medication have made allergy sufferers

live much easier. Antihistamines have done much to relieve suffering. Several new antihistamines do not cause drowsiness, a common side effect of other antihistamines.

Other medications which help those with allergies are bronchodilators for asthma, typically applied corticosteroids for nasal sinus problems, asthma, skin diseases, typically applied antihistamines for skin and eye reactions, adrenaline for severe or anaphylactic reactions. These

medications help when a reaction is already occurring.

There is a group of medications which prevent reactions. Such as cromoglycate comes in various forms which prevent certain reactions. Lofast and Fivent for asthma, Naloxon for gastrointestinal or food related problems, Ophthalmic for allergic reactions of the eye, Benzonon for nasal sinus problems.

Prevention can be useful when exposure to allergens is unavoidable.

Combating Allergies: Treatment Strategies

What You Can Do For Yourself

Allergies can be controlled. Avoidance is the best course of treatment. Once allergies are diagnosed, it is relatively easy to avoid asthma, for example, or milk products.

Avoiding airborne allergens requires certain changes in lifestyle. The most effective strategies in controlling the home environment are:

- using an air conditioner to keep windows closed so that pollen and spores do not enter the home
- removal of pets from the home if there are any symptoms of allergy even though symptoms do not seem to come from a spouse or the animal

Are You Allergic To Work?

The expression "I'm allergic to Mondays" can have real significance. Many adults and children encounter allergens from Monday to Friday and feel much better on weekends. School and work are different atmospheres from home and can contain many

different allergens. Some hints for diagnosing occupational or school allergies are:

- do you feel or act better on the weekends?
- do Mondays cause physical as well as mental anguish?

- do you feel better physically after long absences or vacations?
 - do you feel even worse than usual when you return from these long absences?
- These same questions should be applied to children, especially those with a school phobia.

When Is An Allergy Not An Allergy?

Many conditions can mimic allergies.

- lactose intolerance can be like milk allergy
- celiac disease can be like wheat allergy
- a cold can be like hayfever

Allergy should be the last possibility considered as a diagnosis. Most conditions that seem like allergy are more serious than allergy and are more difficult

attention or medication. For example, wheat allergy left untreated is uncomfortable whereas celiac disease left untreated can lead to serious malnutrition. Many people have ignored their serious conditions while desperately searching for an allergen. The problem is that allergy is such an easy answer, simple medications and avoidance are all that is needed to control it. A diagnosis of allergy is a lot

easier to face than more serious conditions.

On the other hand, some diagnoses do not consider the possibility of allergies. Many chronic conditions which can be treated with medication but not cured should be further investigated until allergy is eliminated as a possibility. Most people with asthma know how to treat their asthma but do not know or try to



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eliminate the cause of the asthma. For example, a child was taking multiple medications to keep his asthma under control. After his feather eiderdown was removed, his asthma improved so much that he no longer required any medication.

One of the benefits of going to an allergist is that she/he can determine whether your problem is truly allergy. Your medical history and their testing should give them a fairly good idea of whether your problem is allergy or not. One allergist's new patient had no

history of asthma and all tests were negative. Finally, the allergist suggested a chest x-ray. It revealed that the cause of the wheezing was a tiny piece of food which had somehow entered the child's lung. It was removed and the asthma cleared completely.



Combating Allergies: Hope For The Future

So much is now known about allergy, but there is so much still unknown. We know exactly what happens during an allergic reaction, that allergies clearly run in families and that there is a relationship between viral infections and the development of allergic disease. Many basic mysteries about allergies remain unsolved.

Why do some individuals become allergic and others do not? Why do individuals become sensitive to some substances and not to others?

Why do some allergy attacks occur immediately after exposure to an offending substance while other reactions take hours to develop?

Why are some reactions mild while others are life-threatening?

Why are there so many different symptoms and what determines who suffers from which symptom(s)?

Researchers feel that allergy will be cured by the year 2,000. Recent studies show that IgE, the so-called allergy antibody, can be

suppressed in animals. However, until all of the functions of IgE are understood, this process is too dangerous to be used with humans.

The current research focus on AIDS, cancer and organ transplants increases our knowledge of our immune system. All of these diseases are immune-response problems. As more is understood, a cure becomes a possibility. In the meantime, current medical knowledge and allergy information allow allergic people to successfully combat their allergies.

Spotting Allergic People

Crowd watching can be even more interesting if you can spot allergic people. There are many visible signs. Be on the lookout for:

- dark circles under the eyes
- red nose
- red, itchy, watery eyes
- red, patchy skin around the mouth and on the cheeks
- puffy, swollen complexion
- general puffiness around the face
- the allergic salute
- twitchy, rubbly nose
- packs of antihistamines sticking out of purses and pockets
- a trail of used tissues

Introducing The Allergy Information Association

The Allergy Information Association, founded in 1964, is a non-profit organization dedicated to helping those who suffer from allergies lead normal, active, healthy lives. We do this through the dissemination of current, allergy-related information to approximately 30,000 people per year.

AIA publishes the ALLERGY QUARTERLY, an informative magazine, as well as two cookbooks and a series of over 40 information letters. We also hold several informational seminars. Members across Canada are helped by a network of local associations.

The staff and volunteers at AIA are all allergy sufferers or related to those who suffer from allergies. Our motto is BY THE ALLERGIC FOR THE ALLERGIC.

Our membership includes allergic individuals, their relatives, allergists, physicians, nurses, dietitians, educators, librarians, manufacturers and others with a special interest in allergy. AIA is affiliated with the physicians in the Canadian Society of Allergy and Clinical Immunology.

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Ethiopian women sorting donated grain, fears of food being used as a weapon

ETHIOPIA

War by starvation

An enormous wall chart dominates the office of Canadian ambassador to Ethiopia David MacDonald. On it are recorded daily the statistics of famine relief: the numbers of people hungry, the warblers fed, and the animals remaining out of the hundreds of thousands of tons of food moved into the beleaguered east African country by donor nations since the rains failed last year. MacDonald's chart, like similar tables and graphs at aid offices throughout the capital, Addis Ababa, shows a relief effort barely keeping pace with demand. And the next set of figures that the Canadian envoy writes in will likely show a catastrophe in the making. Despite a massive international aid effort, a long-running civil war between the Soviet-supported government of Ethiopia and northern separatists is contributing to a threatened repeat of the 1984-1985 famine, which killed as many as one million people.

Following recent rebel victories in the two major provinces of Tigray and Amhara, the Ethiopian government in April expelled foreign relief workers from the area, leaving millions of peasants without food. The result, according to relief officials and foreign diplomats, will almost certainly be mass starvation. Unlike the last famine, when foreign assistance arrived too late to save the lives of many Ethiopians, the current emergency was well anticipated. Food distribution began early, before malnourishment reached crisis levels, and enough grain was pledged by donors to fulfill the projected need of 2.3 million tons. About 300 trucks were put into service to transport grain. The relief effort, and U.S. chargé d'affaires James Clark last week, "was working."

But the situation quickly deteriorated. Last month rebels in Biftan mounted a military offensive, snatching three Ethiopian divisions at the port town of Adulis. Then, rebels in neighboring Tigray province also attacked, capturing three towns from government troops. Suddenly faced with the real possibility of losing control of the north, President Mengistu Haile Mariam early this month declared a "life-and-death" struggle against the rebels. He withdrew government troops from the north, apparently in preparation for a major counteroffensive.

But the withdrawal left the Ethiop-

ian government's own Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC)—previously a major provider of food in the war-torn provinces—isolated in the few towns still under government control. The withdrawal also crippled relief efforts by private Ethiopian relief groups—mostly church-run and better able than the state to operate in contested areas—which suddenly found themselves forbidden to carry food beyond government lines.

These actions alone left most of the province's 3.2 million starvation-threatened people without access to food. But the government compounded the problem when it expelled foreign relief workers from the north, snafus on the international Committee of the Red Cross for allegedly providing support for separatist rebels. That stopped relief efforts by the Red Cross, which transported much of the grain donated by Canada and other countries into the so-called gray areas not firmly under either side's control. As well, it isolated nearly 30 unsecured Red Cross trucks that were moving food within the provinces. "Now we have approximately two to three million people not getting distributions," said one senior aid official, "and there are no clear prospects of that getting fixed."

Relief officials say that the government's priority is to defeat the rebels, not feed the starving. And some of them add that, in the absence of foreign observers, the Addis Ababa regime might use mass starvation as a weapon to destroy the rebels' base of support in the northern provinces. MacDonald, who oversees Canada's 1987 shipment of 117,000 tons of grain to Ethiopia, said that he is "particularly concerned" that food aid could be diverted to the military.

Ottawa has undertaken to provide another 117,000 tons of food this year, but an agreement has not been signed. "The key question for us wouldn't be who distributes the grain," said MacDonald, "but whether that distribution would get it to the people in need." He doesn't "know" if that "would be likely."

—ANDREW JELAKO with TERRY HODGSON in Addis Ababa

Murder in the night

It was about 1:15 a.m. on Saturday, April 16, when the two men were pulled to a stop in front of a suburban house in Tulkarm, the capital of Tulkarm. Three other people—at least one of them a woman—stepped out and stormed the house of Palestinian Liberation Organization military commander Khalid al-Wazir. They killed a chauffeur and two bodyguards before bursting into the study and putting down their prime target. Al-Wazir, 62, who had been one of the chairman Yasser Arafat's closest aides and the number 2 man in Fatah, the PLO's main guerrilla movement, died as the way to his hospital, PLO spokesmen said. And his death touched off the bloodiest day of rioting yet in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. PLO representatives quickly blamed al-Wazir's death on Mossad, the Israeli secret service. In Fatah, spokesman Ibrahim Basma declared that "Israel, unable to confront the streets of Palestinian children, now has no recourse but to resort to the art of terrorism."

In Israel, government officials refused to comment on the assassination. But Ovadia Soffer, the Israeli

ambassador in France, told reporters that the charges of Israeli involvement were "ridiculous and unfounded." Still, the Palestinians also took to the battle-scarred streets of West Bank villages and Gaza—where al-Wazir had once lived and some of his relatives still live—clearly believing differently. Protesters raised black flags and chanted such slogans as "We will take revenge" and "By our sweat and our blood we will sacrifice for you, Abu Jihad"—Father of the Holy War, as al-Wazir was also called. Israeli troops responded with bullets, reportedly killing at least 14 Palestinians and wounding more than 100, the highest single-day death toll since the Palestinian intifada, or uprising, began in the occupied territories last Dec. 8.



AL-WAZIR: ASSASSINATED

Those deaths brought to at least 157

the number of Palestinians killed by Israeli troops since the beginning of the current unrest. But ironically, before al-Wazir's assassination, observers last week reported that the Israeli tough response to the uprising had appeared to be weakening Palestinian resolve. As well as beating and shooting Palestinians, Israeli troops had enforced curfews and economic sanctions against the occupied territories. Last week they also demolished 12 Palestinian homes in the West Bank in retaliation for an April 6 incident during which Izzat Faraj, a 15-year-old Israeli girl, died after Palestinian youths threw her birthday party. Although the girl was killed by a bullet fired accidentally by one of her escorts, the punishment against the Palestinians went ahead. As well, the Israelis banished eight Palestinian activists to Lebanon last week and served another 12 with deportation orders.

Al-Wazir's death, though, clearly added new fuel to the unrest. As Palestinian in the occupied territories set up makeshift roadblocks and lit poles of lava, PLO spokesmen in Tunis said that Arafat was "shocked and angered" by the assassination of one of his closest aides. Indeed, their association had been a long one. The two men first met in 1954 when they were students in Egypt. There, in 1966, along with other present-day PLO leaders, they founded Fatah, which later became the core of the PLO.

But in Beirut, Ariel Merari, a terrorism expert at Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies, speculated that al-Wazir's death could have been the result of a power struggle between al-Wazir and Arafat over the appointment of PLO commanders in southern Lebanon. Some moderate Palestinians were also hesitant to blame Israel for the killing until more was known. But that feeling was apparently not shared by most in the occupied territories. Before al-Wazir's assassination, Israeli chief of staff Gen. Dan Shomron had said that the tough Israeli response to the Palestinian uprising was "like Aspirin for a sick man. It can bring down the temperature, but it cannot cure the illness." In the wake of al-Wazir's death, it was clear that the fever was again on the rise.

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Gloom on Wall Street

When Nelson Thomson, Toronto stockbroker David Dorey arrived at his office on Oct. 26, the telephone was ringing. On the previous day major stock exchanges around the world had suffered a major collapse. Wall Street's leading Dow Jones industrial average had fallen by 82.6 per cent as it fell 19 1/2 points the 128-year-old drop of the worst day of the 1929 crash. And Dorey's nervous clients who phoned—about 200 on that climactic day—wanted to know how much they had lost. Dorey told them and, like most other brokers, tried to reassure them. Six months after Black Monday, Dorey is still cautious, and when his clients call he tells them, "This is nothing more than a bear rally that could last, three to six months." And last week his caution was justified when the markets were shaken again. The bellwether New York Dow Jones index plummeted by 1.01 points—5.82 per cent—in a single day. By comparison, the Toronto Stock Exchange composite index, buoyed by strong gold-mining stocks, dropped by only 1.56 per cent.

Markets in the United States, Canada, Britain and Japan fell when the U.S. trade deficit figures for February came in at \$41.5 billion, up from \$15.4 billion in January. That pushed the value of the U.S. dollar down, and bond prices quickly followed as interest rates jumped. Rising interest rates contributed to the rout, as investors worried that the higher rates would slow economic growth. As the deep problems in the world economy were laid bare, an era sense of *hunkydory* washed over Wall Street. But the following day the market leveled off, the Dow finished the week slightly up at 3,613.96 and the Toronto stock at 3,250.41, down 36.71 for the week. Said Thomson economist Carl Be-

ggs: "The market was hit up because people thought that the [deficit] problems were on their way to a solution. But we will be re-examining this thing until the end of the century."

On the surface, October's crash has still caused few perceptible setbacks. In fact, the most remarkable thing about the first three months of 1989 is that, outside of the brokerage indus-

try, there has been a tremendous reversion."

Still, the sudden drop of the Dow and the value of the U.S. dollar underscored another far more pervasive scenario. Many stock market analysts, drawing parallels to the 1929 crash, say that their colleagues are reading too much into employment and consumer-spending statistics. They note that employment actually increases in the opening months of a major recession, and that much of the economic growth in the last quarter of 1987 flowed from the buildup of inventories and not from consumer spending. They predict that a severe recession will occur in late 1989 or early 1990 and that when it comes it will be aggravated by high consumer, corporate and government debt. Said from Koller, chief economist at New York City-based Manufacturers Hanover Corp. "My money is in the bank. The stock market could easily fall below its October low."

Still, heading into last week's collapse, many major stock exchanges in dozens had been rebounding. Last week the Tokyo Stock Exchange's Nikkei Dow 225 index reached an all-time high of 27,111.25 before falling back to 26,002.57. Before the April 14 crash the Dow Jones had recovered about 96 of the 336 points lost on Black Monday, and the 196 had climbed by about 10 per cent since its 14-per-cent drop on Oct. 19.

But even the optimistic predictions are tinged with caution. Richard Lippman, an economist with the Toronto-based C.D. Howe Institute, says he believes that the market could begin a sustained fall again if foreign investors and central banks, particularly the Japanese, suddenly lose faith in the U.S. economy and decide that it is too risky

to continue to finance the U.S. trade and budget deficits. Lippman said that foreign investors, who now underwrite about \$120 billion of that \$182-billion deficit, will likely hold their positions until after the presidential election this fall. If the incoming administration is not serious about reducing the deficits, Lippman said that there "will be a flight of capital from the United States."

The tremor that hit Wall Street last week clearly provides support for that view. It was a reminder that all was not well with the U.S. economy, and that the U.S. dollar might have to fall much lower to correct that country's trade deficit. Indeed, as the markets

"Let's not be spooked by one month. We've had one month that was disappointing after four months that were pretty good."

The long-term health of the Canadian economy is also clouded by the heavy debt load that Canadian consumers and corporations carry. Together, both groups need \$500 billion at the end of 1987, compared to \$392 billion in 1984. If consumers and corporations suddenly cut spending to finance debt, a severe recession would be inevitable. But Black Monday and subsequent market drops have had little impact on free-spending consumers who continue to pile up debt. Said Bejgs: "Control

October level, much of that activity has been generated by a round of takeover activity as corporations purchased massive amounts of devolved shares in rival companies."

The one main sector of the Canadian economy that suffered from the Oct. 19 crash is the brokerage industry. Just: Kiwan Canadian brokerage houses posted net losses for 1987. Among the heaviest losers for 1987 were Toronto-based Walwyn Inc. 71 lost \$4.2 million for the three months ending Dec. 31, 1987, and \$254,000 for the year, compared to earnings of \$5 million in fiscal 1986. In New York City, Merrill Lynch & Co. Inc. reported a fourth-quarter 1987

profit decline of 56 per cent from the year earlier. And this week, it reported a 37-per-cent drop for the first quarter of 1988. Sales and commissions in the sector are also depressed. One major Toronto-based investment dealer said that its commission earnings are half of what they were a year ago. Dorey says that he had about 350 accounts on Oct. 26, but last week only about 25 per cent of them were active, compared to about 80 per cent before the crash.

Still, despite the uncertainty of last week, there are still many bulls on the trading floors. Louis Tuzy, a former director with Dominion Securities, says that the new market surge began on Dec. 4 after the New York Stock Exchange had hit new lows. Shares in only 380 companies hit bid prices on that day, compared to 1,374 on Oct. 19. And Steven Blumenthal, chief investment strategist with Oppenheimer & Co. of New York City, said that the market

will continue its upward swing that began in 1982. But such optimism is rare on the trading floor, where Dorey says that many brokers are betting that the bear market will continue. In fact, the tide of pessimism of October's crash was a blunt reminder that major economic problems remain.

—JIM FENWICK with AP and WIREIMAGE in Toronto and DAVID LINDSEY in New York City



Dorey: warning investors about the bear market



The Toronto Stock Exchange last week, an uncertain economy fuels the market's cooling

crashed, finance ministers from the 102 countries—the world's leading industrial nations—were meeting in Washington with officials of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. During market panic before last week's drop, Wall Street had reacted positively to optimistic economic forecasts offered by the G7 ministers. But when the negative trade figures hit the markets, they were a clear indication that the world economy is fragile. Said Canadian Finance Minister Michael Wilson:

"Canada is spending money like there is no tomorrow."

The markets' rebound—until last week—has also been deceiving because it was not widely supported by small investors. Both the sale of popular share-based mutual funds and trading volumes at some exchanges are still running below precrash levels. The TSX is now trading at about 30 per cent of its 1987 volumes. Although trading activity in the New York exchange has climbed to within 10 per cent of its pre-

An unexpected burst of attention

The visitors' centre at the Vancouver Stock Exchange on Howe Street is a four-room educational display, set up to educate the volatile market in novice investors. The exhibit, which includes television screens that monitor the exchange floor, is an attempt to demonstrate that the mostly companies listed on the VSE can pay large returns. As well, many analysts say that the display represents an obvious attempt by the VSE to erase its speculative image. But that attempt has been severely undermined during the past month amid allegations of a \$27-million stock manipulation. The civil trial, involving a large Texas-based group of mutual funds, began on March 1 in the B.C. Supreme Court, and a verdict is now pending. This week proceedings begin in Toronto, where a court will hear criminal charges stemming from the case. Said John Woods, editor of the Vancouver Stockwatch daily magazine: "The whole thing is a public relations catastrophe."

The way in which two stock promoters and their colleagues allegedly defrauded United Services Funds (USF), a San Antonio, Tex.-based group of mutual funds, is one of the most complicated cases involving purporting securities firms in Canadian history. The USF group, which manages \$900 million in various investment funds, is suing to recover the harm losses that its officials say they suffered at the hands of Vancouver stock promoters Edward Carter and David Ward. In court documents, USF claims that at least \$25 million of one of its San Antonio-based portfolio managers, Carl Lussell, accepted \$4.4 million in bribes to buy shares in 15 essentially worthless companies listed on the VSE. In Toronto, USF officials have charged both Carter and Ward with paying secret commissions and Lussell with accepting them. Although the charges have been limited to transactions on the VSE, the trial has also involved some of the biggest names in the Canadian securities industry, including the venerable broker Richardson Greenfields of Canada Ltd., Canam Investment Corp. Ltd.—also a major brokerage house—and 10

other investment and insurance firms. The USF group claims that Carter and Ward paid Lussell to buy the worthless shares in 1984 and 1985. Lussell is alleged to have purchased the shares on behalf of the Prospector Fund, one of eight mutual funds operated by USF, from accounts that

Richardson Greenfields, Lussell is alleged to have purchased about \$17.6 million worth of stock in the 15 listed companies for the Prospector Fund.

In total, USF's Prospector Fund purchased \$27 million worth of shares in Carter- and Ward-manipulated companies. About \$10 mil-



Brown, shares of the company, price edging have spotlighted a risky place to do business

the two promoters controlled the funds that at least 83 per cent of the purchases were made from those accounts. As well, USF officials, who say that they learned about the purchases in June, 1985, claim that the stock prices of the Carter and Ward companies were manipulated by a select group of insiders and that few shares were actually held by the public.

During that time the two men became the hottest stock promoters in Vancouver's brokerage community. USF claimed in court documents that much of the trading for the Prospector Fund was done by Colin Carter, son of Edward Carter, who at the time was a stockbroker in the Toronto office of Richardson Greenfields. Through

one of those shares was purchased through five other brokerage firms. USF alleges that Carter and Ward evaded VSE regulations requiring that any new issue must be sold to at least 150 people to reduce the possibility of a small group manipulating the price. It also claims that Carter and Ward

kept tight control of their stock issues and traded them back and forth to pump up the price before selling them to the Prospector Fund.

Howard Shagray, USF's lawyer, claimed in court that Colin Carter benefited from the sale of shares in companies controlled by his father. The American fund alleged that Richardson was also responsible because the company was Colin Carter's employer, al-



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though Richardson paid \$12 million to settle out of court with USF in February.

Canam Investments chairman Peter Brown says that he resents the sudden glare of publicity. The 60-year-old businessman said that he resented the fact that lawyers repeatedly bring up his name and his company's name in the civil case even though his firm has not even been named as a defendant. During the suit, Ward's secretary, Shirley Rogers, testified that Carter and Ward paid Brown a \$150,000 fee in 1985. But Brown says that fee was payment for negotiating the sale of assets to three Carter-Ward companies. According to Brown, Canam is the 13th-largest trader involved in the Carter and Ward stocks, and, in a recent letter to his employees, Brown defended Canam's reputation. "While others had knowledge of the fund's involvement in these markets, we did not," he wrote.

As well, Brown said that when he saw a copy of Can's portfolio in May, 1986, he was shocked to see that the Prospector Fund held huge positions in Carter-Ward firms despite a company provision that restricts the fund from holding more than 10 per cent in any single company. Brown added that he then notified B.C. securities regulators, but he claimed that he has suffered from adverse publicity anyway. Said Brown: "I thought I was the white knight."

While the Vancouver business community anxiously awaits Madam Justice Mary Southin's decision in the civil suit, Carter and Ward will begin a new trial in Toronto this week. The two men face charges of stock manipulation and bribery in connection with a company called Tye Enterprises Inc., one of the 16 US-listed companies in which the Prospector Fund made an investment. The RCMP, which charged Carter last year and extradited Ward from Amsterdam, alleged that the two men manipulated the share prices and created a misleading appearance of active public trading. The two men are also charged with bribing and paying secret commissions to Taseco.

And the latest legal proceedings may not conclude the issue. Richardson Greenwells may sue its right to sue third-party traders in an effort to recover some of the huge out-of-court settlement that it paid. If Richardson proceeds, it could spawn more rounds of legal proceedings that would keep the spotlight on the Vancouver Stock Exchange's trading floor and, in the process, enhance its reputation as a risky place to do business.

—BRUCE BROWN in Vancouver



Blenkins, Macdonald (right) a rising tide of complaints and a defense by banks

Why banking costs money

Maxing consumer irritation over bank service charges reached the flash point last week in a pointed, hour-long submission to the Commons standing committee on finance and economic affairs, the Consumers' Association of Canada demanded sweeping changes in banking fee structures. Committee chairman and Conservative back-bencher Donald Blenkins said that he sympathizes with customers and predicted that the hearings will lead to new regulations governing how and when banks can raise service charges. Added Blenkins: "People have been stepping on us on the street with their own personal horror stories."

Spokesmen for Canadian banks defended themselves vigorously against the charges. Robert MacIntosh, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, told the committee that increases in bank service-charge income are justified because they represent, among other factors, "value added for improved service and convenience." Banks say that they are entitled to cover the costs of their transactions and that the current system is fair because it is based on a user pay system. Robert Parker, vice-president of government affairs for the Royal Bank of Canada, added that charges that the banks are demanding high fees to cover loan losses to Third World countries are "fair and without substance."

At the same time, a parliamentary

researcher's report to the committee estimated that bank income from service charges had grown faster than the consumer price index, but he found no evidence that banks were trying to cover loan losses. Conservative MP Paul McCrossen said that the committee may establish minimum standards for service charges, similar to a code of ethics, to which banks must conform. If compliance by all the banks is not voluntary, changes may be made by regulation, he said.

Consumer discontent has risen steadily since the early 1980s when banks, faced by pay higher interest rates on deposits, charged customers more for almost every type of service—from cheque-cashing to mortgage applications. Then late last month the Royal Bank announced service charges, while the Bank of Montreal announced reductions.

But consumer pressure to ease the cost of bank services has intensified since the hearings began, and with a federal election expected this year the government is sensitive to the complaints. Federal officials said that regulatory changes may be introduced within a month after the committee reports to the House. Consumers can expect fuller and more timely disclosure of bank service charges as a result of the committee hearings, but annual fee levels will probably not decline appreciably.

—PATRICK CROOKIN

The days of admissions

For Donald Cormie it was a time for admissions. During his second week of testimony the founder and chairman of Principal Group Ltd. told a court-appointed inquiry investigating the failure of his \$1.2-billion empire that his conglomerate's last financial report may have misled investors. Then Cormie confirmed that his family members had owed \$4 million in New York City just two weeks before Principal Group collapsed into bankruptcy on Aug. 19. Cormie also told the Edmonton inquiry, headed by Calgary lawyer William Code, about generous payments that he had made to family members from Principal Group while the conglomerate was in financial difficulties. Cormie's answers often drew angry responses from Code and about a dozen former Principal investors who have regularly attended the six months of hearings. Said one state investor outside the hearing room: "The more I hear, the madder I get."

The 60-year-old lawyer said for the first time last week that his 127-company empire was not financially sound, even though in last annual report, dated 1985 but published in 1986, told investors that Edmonton-based Principal Group was profitable. When a provincial government regulator did not approve the report, Cormie's startling testimony emerged just days after deputy delegates to the provincial Conservative party's convention rejected Premier Donald Getty's proposal that the government acquire Principal Group's investors if the Code inquiry found that it was responsible for the company's collapse.

During intense questioning from Mr. Whittemore, lawyer for the inquiry, Code agreed that the 1985 annual review depicting a healthy profit picture for Principal Group could be "misleading, particularly to the un-informed financial analyst." The report did not contain a qualified fi-

nanacial statement prepared by the company's auditors, which would have shown that two Principal Group subsidiaries, investment-construction companies First Investors Corp. Ltd. (FIC) and Associated Investors of Canada Ltd. (AIC), had lost a total of \$15 million that year.



Cormie and son, James, at a scolding financial report and angry responses.

At the same time, he said that Principal Group auditors often used the glossy 45-page report when they solicited investors. When asked why Principal Group did not include the qualified statement from the auditor to reveal the \$25-million loss, Cormie replied: "The predominant factor was to be able to show the positive factors that were going on in the group."

The Alberta government revoked the operating licenses of both FIC and AIC last June 30, and the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench ordered the inquiry to investigate the collapse of the two companies' holders—most of them elderly—of more than 67,000 investment contracts had about \$467 million in-

vested when Alberta Treasurer Dick Johnston closed down the two companies. Dozens of creditors who held the preliminary notes of parent, Principal Group, lost more than \$60 million when the rest of the financial conglomerate declared bankruptcy on Aug. 10.

But two weeks before the financial empire collapsed, the Cormie family sent \$4 million in New York City in an attempt to keep the money investment. Cormie told the Code inquiry that he never considered using the money to pay off outstanding family loans or debts owed by his affiliated companies. When Principal collapsed last summer, Cormie and seven of his eight children owed two of the group's subsidiaries a total of \$13.7 million.

Meanwhile, documents that Cormie's personal bookkeeper, Brian Stefanow, submitted to the inquiry in January also show that millions of dollars in low-interest and interest-free loans were moved among Principal's subsidiaries. Cormie acknowledged that arrangements sometimes benefited himself and his family, and that in the past they had used company money to make contributions to registered retirement savings plans or to make income-tax payments, and even to cover the costs of expenses to Cormie's Vancouver-based yacht.

So far, Cormie's testimony has not provided a clear explanation of how a complex web of intercorporate relations that the inquiry has discovered. Cormie testified that Principal Group paid his daughter Allison \$320,000 in 1986 to study the history of weather in relation to economic cycles. At the same time, his wife, Vivian, received \$270,000 in 1986 for developing the sales force of another Principal Group subsidiary. At week's end, Code adjourned the inquiry until May 2 while he is away in England. In the meantime, the Principal's thousands of troubled investors, the frustration continues.

—THERESA TERNOWSKI with JEFFREY POWELL in Edmonton



Air Canada (top); Taylor (below) privatizing a national institution

Air Canada comes of age

On Sept. 1, 1987, a small, propeller-driven plane with an orange maple leaf emblazoned on its nose flew from Vancouver to Seattle with 18 passengers. It was the maiden passenger flight of state-owned Trans-Canada Air Lines, later to be renamed Air Canada. Now, half a century later, the mammoth \$2.9-billion Crown corporation is poised to fly out from under the wing of its government owners. Deputy Prime Minister Donald Manors announced last week that he would introduce legislation within a month that would allow the government to sell the company—and national symbol—to private investors. But in its announcement, the government said that it will sell only 49 percent of the airline this year and plans to offer the remaining 56 percent during the next five to 10 years. Said Air Canada chairman

capital itself. The government was also forced to create a private Air Canada without privileged access to government funds because it had severely deregulated the airline industry since 1984, and Air Canada had to be placed on the same competitive footing as the rest of the Canadian airline sector. The Air Canada sale also advances the Conservative government's stalled program to sell Crown corporations that no longer have a public policy function. The sale of Air Canada also allows Ottawa to avoid the politically sensitive task of deciding which aircraft manufacturer will provide the airline's fleet.

The timing of the announcement came directly from the demand to replace Air Canada's extended fleet of Boeing 747s. Air Canada's national competitors are stuck in the midst of extensive fleet renewal programs. Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAL) of Calgary is spending \$2.4 billion to purchase 21 Boeing 747-300s for long-haul flights. And Edmonton-based Westair Inc. has leased \$200 million in common shares to help finance the purchase of 12 of Europe's Airbus A310-300 aircraft. In response, Air Canada, which has no access to the stock markets, requested

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fusion of funds was potentially unfair. Said Curley: "In the spirit of generosity we end up competing against the public treasury and, in that case, we cannot win."

The structure of the sale is designed to produce a widely held Canadian corporation. The government will not turn over more than 10 percent of the initial Air Canada shares (one to any one individual) and it will offer the same to Canadian investors first. But some analysts have raised concerns about the government's plan to retain 50 percent of the shares as voting shares. They say that investors will be reluctant to buy into any company where management is held hostage to political decisions.

According to some analysts, the private sale should raise exactly the \$300 million Air Canada wanted. Tony Hines, an analyst with McLeod West Ltd. in Toronto, estimated that a 40-per-cent interest in the airline would be worth between \$250 million and \$300 million, depending on its acceptance at the time of the sale. And some analysts say that the government will ensure the issuer's success by underwriting it, in order to make it an extremely attractive short-term buy.

The government still has to draft and pass legislation regarding the sale and wait for a period of nine to ten years before transferring the lines. The government has also decided not to forgive \$135 million in Air Canada debt that it holds. Air Canada's remaining \$900 million in debt for past staffed purchases is held mainly by European banks, and the company is getting the Air Canada's flight into the private sector will be a historic—and turbulent—event.

—TOM PENNELL with JOURNAL FLIGHT in Ottawa

A stick of unstable dynamite

By Peter C. Newman

The hotly anticipated paddy elections have not been dimmed by his 18 months in power, but Bill Vander Zalm appears to be losing his grip. The British Columbia premier looks like he has lost the volatile dynamite or, so many insist, that he has forfeited the goodwill of an increasing number of the province's voters, many of the party faithful and much of his cabinet.

It was the abortion issue that first made it obvious that the Social Credit leader was totally opposed of the notion that democratic government demands a process of consensual decision-making (in his handling of that thorny question, he also lost sight of the fact that church and state have been separated for some time) Instead of attempting to make the necessary possible by wooing public opinion, Vander Zalm's operational code seems rooted in the simplistic belief that, as long as the furies run on time, he can set policy by personal edict. His style of government is so very personal, in fact, that cabinet ministers frequently have first learned from his news conferences about new policy initiatives expected from their own departments.

The dysfunction with the premier is so widespread that, according to senior party sources, a secret petition making the rounds of constituency association presidents is calling for a leadership review. The party's constitution is open to interpretation but, according to one reading of the document, it would require the dissent of only a quarter of the ridings to force a convention. All the more time, a senior minister is seriously considering resigning to launch a provincial Conservative party. He is hoping to take at least 16 Social Union along with him to field a new Vander Zalm, not one alternative in the next election.

What has brought all this discontent to a head is the proposed sale of 200 acres on the north shore of Vancouver's False Creek—the former Expo 86 grounds. The transaction represents one of the largest potential urban redevelopment sites in North America. Construction requires take full advantage of the prime location would be as massive that it could shift the whole centre of gravity of downtown Vancouver. The land is now owned by the Crown corporation British Columbia Enterprise Corp. (BCEC), which has

been charged with marketing the property (plus other government-owned assets, including most of the Whistler ski resort) as part of the province's privatization program.

Details of BCEC's methods of assessing the competing bids are secret and, although BCEC officials deny that a deal has been struck, leaked stories indicate that Hong Kong billionaire Li Ka-shing's rumored bid of \$300 million has won. The most serious real estate



Vander Zalm: widespread disillusionment

mate, headed by Vancouver developer John Poole, includes a roster of nearly all of British Columbia's big financial titans: Angus Patterson (former head of Expo 86), Elsie Kasser (former chairman of the Bank of BC), Samuel Balberg (chairman of the First City group), Geoffrey Lutz (president of Golden Properties Ltd.), Robert Lee (the ace realtor who leads the Poirer group), Kenneth Brown (chairman of Paa Pacific Development Corp.), William Sander (of Sander In-

dustries), and Charles (Chunky) Woodward (former chairman of the department-store chain). Although BCEC officials have complained that this demerit blue-ribbon platoon lacks the financial clout of the Oriental bidder, between them the Vancouver entrepreneurs control assets worth at least \$15 billion and they currently have construction worth \$3 billion under way.

The two bids are difficult to compare, partly because of the surrounding scenery and partly because they are based on very different criteria. The Hong Kong offer has more cash up front and a much shorter payout period, while the Poole group stretches the cash injection but allows the provincial government to back in at favorable terms with little risk, so that the province's taxpayers would gain significant long-run benefits.

A third contender, until he took himself out of the bidding late last week, was Peter Togo, who owns about 100 restaurants in the lower mainland, including the local franchise for Kentucky Fried Chicken. It is uncertain whether he ever had access to the kind of big dollars required, and Togo would not have been taken seriously, except that he is the best friend of (well, almost best friend for) Vander Zalm. The premier personally took him to cabinet and had David Poole, his principal secretary, introduce it to BCEC's board.

That move was sharply criticized by Grace McDuffy, the deputy premier, who is the leading government-appointed senior director and economic development minister in the Social Credit administration (Vander Zalm had tried to defuse her objections by suggesting to the bids that she be appointed to succeed Robert Rogers, whose term as British Columbia's lieutenant-governor expires on July 15. McCarthy, who alone is emerging from this unenviable mess with her reputation for integrity intact, is said to have refused the offer.)

Another element in this explosive mix was speculation that the real reason Togo wanted the Expo land was not to put up just another Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet, but to build a Las Vegas-style casino. Politics in Canada's Pacific province have never been tame, but the fragile bonds of common cause that maintain any British Columbia government in office here, at least temporarily, have broken.



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The money squeeze on universities

The University of Toronto's John P. Roberts Library houses the largest university book collection in Canada and the seventh-largest in North America. It looks like a building that can take care of itself. Because of the outstanding regular bulk of its concrete curtain walls and futuristic glass, students have been adding it West Block almost from the day it opened 18 years ago. But that impression of invulnerability is an illusion. Inside, the library's collections—which contain more of the university's 4.8 million books—is deteriorating as it ages. As well, university officials estimate that a sprinkler system to reduce the risk of fire would cost more than \$1 million, which the university does not have. Once a monument to academic confidence, the Roberts library has come to symbolize the dismal reality that has overtaken the country's 64 degree-granting institutions: a severe funding crisis, which threatens the quality of post-secondary education.

The University of Toronto and other schools are turning away thousands of qualified applicants because they are already overcrowded and do not have the money to expand and hire more teachers. Indeed, a blue-ribbon advisory board to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney warned last December that the money drain is blackening Canada's future. Unless Canadian universities produced more students who were skilled in science and engineering. To that end, the 15-member National Advisory Board on Science and Technology, reporting to the business, labor, academic and research communities, urged Ottawa to double the federal contribution to university research and development to more than \$1 billion during the next three years.

Recently, the federal government provides about 60 per cent of the money spent on Canadian universities, and a federal finance department spokesman noted that federal contributions had increased to \$5.4 billion in 1988-1989 fiscal year from \$4.2 billion in 1984-1985. But most of these funds are channelled through provincial treasuries—which often divert the funds for other purposes. As a result, the board has joined student organizations, faculty associations and university administrators

across the country in urging Ottawa to ensure that federal funds actually reach postsecondary educational institutions. Declared U of T vice-president and provost Jose Poley "It is not an exaggeration to say that this whole question of

policy of mandatory reinvestment by faculty members at age 65, on the grounds that it violated the Canadian charter of rights. Without the flexibility of money to hire bright, young scholars, Strangway said, (U) could be crippled



LMC students writing exams: professors and age has overtaken even relatively new schools

funding is threatening the integrity of the university."

Many schools cannot afford to replace worn-out or obsolete equipment, or even repair buildings. At Montreal's 169-year-old McGill University, nearly 400 students—four times the usual enrollment—crowd a single, first-year English course. At the University of Toronto, which with 35,000 full-time students has the nation's largest enrolment, the suburban seats in the 20-year-old redwood science building are falling apart because there is not enough money for regular maintenance. In Halifax, Dalhousie University is losing professors because it cannot match the salaries paid by schools in Ontario and the United States.

Certainly, such leaders as David Strangway, the president of Vancouver's University of British Columbia, are pessimistic about their schools' futures. For one thing, the British Columbia Court of Appeal last January struck down O.C.'s

In addition, UBC officials estimate that the university will need \$142 million during the next five years to repair some buildings and replace others. Kenneth Fowler, head of the chemical engineering department, said that some of his laboratory equipment is at least 20 years old and that the chemical engineering building itself is "overcrowded and somewhat dangerous" because students are using large quantities of chemicals in close quarters. Daniel Brek, the university's provost and academic vice-president, noted that shelves of books in the school's library are draped in plastic sheets—because there are leaks in the building's roof. And Donato Caputo, president of the teachers' association, and that because of seemingly endless reinvestment, "you're a defiling very badly." He added, "The general willingness to go the extra mile—nowadays, you don't get that out of faculty."

Professors old age has overtaken

own, relatively new schools. At the University of Victoria, which opened in 1962, some students are still working in 26-year-old labs, which once belonged to the army. And Simon Fraser University, which opened in 1962 in the Vancouver suburb of Burnaby, needs \$20 million worth of essential building maintenance that has been delayed because of provincial restraint programs.

The pattern of overcrowding, money shortages and dilapidation extends across the country. Abbott Conway, past

vice president of the Association of University Teachers, said that in order to reduce utilities costs in cold weather, the university regularly delays turning up the heat, sometimes until 9 a.m.—three hours later than it used to. Said Lang, referring to the constant financial problems, "It's like Chinese water torture, and the cumulative effect is very serious."

In Quebec, Richard Poirasse, director general of the province's Conference of Rectors and Principals, said that the Quebec Council of Universities esti-

mated that the province's universities have been appropriated, said U of T's Poley, by the fact that "publishers are starting to group university libraries with private ones on a library public catalog. Journals and so on that departments simply must have are going up by 50 per cent, absolutely ridiculous figures. They believe that universities are captive buyers—that we have to beg."

At the heart of the funding crisis is the spinoff by which governments must grant to universities—once that academic across the country have criticized. The federal and provincial governments used to share the cost \$1.50, and the provinces were required to spend the education dollars they got from Ottawa on education. But in 1977 the federal government of Pierre Trudeau, after difficult negotiations with the provinces, removed those requirements. In Ottawa, Anthony Macerello, chairman of the 400-member Canadian Federation of Students, said that the provinces have been systematically cutting back their commitments to post-secondary education. Said Macerello, "It's a political crisis, and nobody knows about it. We're talking about billions and billions of dollars going from the feds to the provinces that are completely unaccounted for. Provinces are building roads with education money during elections." Because of the cash crisis, many universities have launched intensive fund-raising drives. The U of T, for one, announced in December that it has begun a campaign to raise \$100 million over the next five years.



Rich, Macerello (below): leaking roofs, overcrowded classrooms and obsolete lab equipment

president of the McGill Association of University Teachers, and that is one of the classrooms on the fourth floor of the 2008-vintage East Asian Studies building, both the air conditioning and the heating have to be "on at full blast" to provide a reasonable temperature. Said Conway "It's a bit unusual, but it does underwrite the situation."

Meanwhile, University of Toronto provost and assistant vice-president for planning Daniel Lang said that U of T alone will probably be forced to turn away about 1,000 qualified applicants in June—10 per cent more than last year—because the school is already operating at about 98-per-cent capacity. And he added that the university's 1988-1989 operating budget of about \$400 million is \$44.5 million below estimated needs. As a result, said Lang, equipment that ordinarily lasts up to

matte underfunding for the current year at about \$10 million. And McGill planning director Michel Robitaille said that by the end of the current fiscal year, his school alone will have an accumulated deficit of \$20 million.

The financial problems of universities



Victor Sim, associate executive secretary of the 46,000-member Canadian Association of University Teachers, also blamed the crisis in the funding mechanism. Said Sim, "No one can tell me that it is unreasonable to expect the provinces to spend the money the federal government provides for education on education." Sim said that in the 1960s, Canada had begun building a high-quality university system, but it has begun to deteriorate. He added, "The slide is not irretrievable, but unless there is a major national effort, it is going to be." Stopping that slide is now the priority on campuses from St. John's to Victoria.

—BARBARA L. WOOD
PAT ANNELEY is Vancouver.
DEAN FLEHER is Ottawa, and
JACQUES L. BÉGIN is Montreal and
MICHEL ROBILLOTT is Halifax.

News that is stylishly shallow

By George Bain

News falls into two categories—national news and made news. National news is what happens. It is news that drops like the gentle rain from heaven—or like the monthly out-of-living figures from statistical agencies. Anything having to be done to pre-empt it. Made news is in journalistic terms as the English herpetologist is to the tarantula. It is the article made to order. For example, if a fire destroys several small stores, that is national news; a phenomenon that news people need only observe and report. However, if an editor the next day assigns a reporter to find if a common thread exists in several such fires, and to gather expert opinions and their opinions with a view to offering conclusions, that will be made news.

The usual term for these different sorts are, on the one hand, hard news, and, on the other, interpretive, analytical or investigative. Both sorts are legitimate and long-established. The people to whom Theodore Roosevelt, not pejoratively, gave the name muckrakers—including Lincoln Steffens, Ida Tarbell and Upton Sinclair—were people who made news by equipping into social and industrial conditions and bringing to light facts that facilitated reform.

Backsliding in U.S. journalism—Canada has no precise parallel—is associated with the early years of this century. In the late 1880s, renewed slightly in the 1930s and ignited again during and after the Second World War. The most recent turn to more made news can be dated, again in the United States, from the late 1960s and early 1970s. The latter was the work of a few reporters who concluded that to report the changes of a demographic, without question or amplification, was not to be "objective," as the term went, but to put truth at a disadvantage and to do a political disservice.

Later style is not properly described as interpretive, analytical or investigative. It is more epitomized then expounded, requires less work and/or thought and is frequently simply abused. Under the heading "Can we trust the news?" Fred Barnes, *Wash. Times* correspondent for *The New Republic*, wrote in the January issue of *Breitbart's Digest* (American edition only) "Tough investigative reporting, sharp political

analysis and close scrutiny of public officials are all gravely needed in a democracy. But, increasingly, news reporters are personally challenging the decisions of America's leaders." He also said that the assumption by a media elite of the role of chief antagonists of presidents "may well have created a media environment hostile to effective government."

An introductory anecdote illustrated what he meant by "personally challenging." Before a presidential news conference in March, 1967, Sen. Dan Rostenkowski, White House correspondent, told a talk-show audience that President Reagan faced several tests, the first being: "Will he get there, stand in front of the podium and not droop?" While perhaps graciously possible as political reaction from a declared opponent, that was no sort of reporting. Per-

Ever since live television coverage began in the Commons, newspapers have become second-rate players of TV's game

sonal animosity—and enmity—were again evident in the celebrated checking off last February of Time-President George Bush by CBS TV anchorman Don Bolles. Both examples came from U.S. television. But as television now sets the style in journalism in the United States and Canada, they are not irrelevant. Recently, the *Toronto Globe and Mail* ran a six-part series by reporters Graham Fraser and Ross Howard, a series remarkable for its failure to look at the place where TV may have had its worst effect—in the print media. They found TV intellectually thinnest, least devoted source of information, good at creating impressions but, in a world where intensely detailed information is often required, "... tells us very little about anything it cannot show in visual form."

It is not, in the circumstances, to say for some distance and probably ill-lusory *Golden Age* to ask why, in the 10 years since live television coverage began in the House of Commons, newspapers have let themselves be led away from what they can do in

comparably better—informs in depth—to become second-rate players of television's game.

For example, Fraser and Howard said that of the daily news hour the House of Commons sees, Question Period occupies 45 minutes—a period of rehearsed questions and answers. While, as a Liberal MP said, "an angry-sounding quote makes better TV," and that he sometimes feels like a where. And when, according to Fraser and Howard themselves, "the image of participating members shouting accusations and insults are key factor [in] public disdain for politics."

Why, then, if Question Period and the subsequent scenes are playing out, a disservice of reality, an influence toward public disrespect for Parliament and politicians, do the print media, which have not the same need to provide excitement (in line of the substance that television has difficulty with), allow this fraction of the parliamentary day to define the largest part of their parliamentary coverage?

Why, except for newspaper editors' exaggerated sensitivity to television's having skewed the top of the news, do newspaper readers find themselves so often waiting through reaction to find—with lack the substance of whatever action, policy, statement is being reacted to? Why is it so hard to find the actual words spoken by anybody about anything, except that television prefers controllable "voice-overs" by its reporters to politicians speaking their own words, a practice which has put direct quotations out of style? Why, except that television, lacking depth, needs a quick turnover of images, do news stories fade briefly and disappear, leaving readers to wonder what became of them?

Nonetheless, moments are heard—some months ago, it is amusing, even from Barbara Frum on CBC's *The Journalist*—that, as an issue like this frisks, people don't know enough to be able to make up their minds. As if to bear that out, a reader asked in a letter to the *Halifax Chronicle-Herald* in February, "Why doesn't Mr. Mulroney insert full-page ads in all major newspapers to inform Canadians what the deal really means?" But isn't that, as Fraser and Howard seemed to be saying, what the news pages of newspapers are for?

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Voices from the good old days

By Charles Gordon

Earlier this month the National Archives of Canada opened an exhibition of newsreels and broadcast reports called *Beyond the Printed Word: Stretching from Moving Film Reels of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee to the 1970s*. The exhibition—on display at Ottawa's National Museum of Science and Technology—includes most of the major steps along the way.

Terry Boris defends his "heavyweight" title in 1907, a general strike parades Winnipeg in 1909, Prime Minister Mackenzie King looks and sounds remarkably as portrayed in the recent CBC-National Film Board series, given an amazing speech to mark Canada's Diamond Jubilee in 1927, the Dionne quintuplets are paraded about for crowds of tourists in 1938, CBC Radio reports a great victory at D-Day in 1942, King and 50,000 others greet Barbara Ann Scott on her return to Ottawa after winning an Olympic figure skating gold medal in 1948, Maurice Hamel beats Toronto in 1954, Duplessis wins a fourth term as Quebec premier in 1956, Saskatchewan doctors protest medicine in 1959, the Beatles arrive in Toronto in 1964, Pierre Trudeau wins the Liberal leadership in 1968, the Parti Québécois wins the 1970 Quebec election, Terry Fox announces the end of his 1980 Marathon of Hope in Thunder Bay. The exhibition is displayed around a dozen television monitors. At each, a viewer can choose, by pushing the appropriate button, from among a number of specific newsreel or broadcast segments in a particular period. He can watch, for example, the first scene from D-Day from 1945, a clip from the Conservative leadership convention of 1967, an excerpt from the Jean Lesage-Daniel Johnson television debate of 1962. He can see Bruce Philpotts reporting from an earthquake 1953 for CBC during the M.A. Crichton in 1973, John Diefenbaker handling a media storm in 1962.

The *Seven Days* clips were a great favorite when the exhibition opened. Fascinated with horror-disco younger people to the news coverage of John Kennedy's murder and some elderly older people wouldn't get enough of Richard Nixon's resignation speech. "I loved it and still I love it now," one man said, that a real out following developed around an item from 1960, entitled *Pol-*

icans' Early TV Appearances. Visitors would watch it twice, then return with a friend to watch it again.

It is budget night in Ottawa, March 31, 1980. On the CBC National News, Earl Cameron introduces Norman DePoe, who is standing outside the House of Commons chamber. DePoe sums up the Tory budget, a balanced one with values for 50,000 public servants, then introduces spokesmen for the opposition Liberals and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation to comment. Clearly, it is a new experience for both and it is a new experience for many of today's viewers, seeing politicians comment that uncomfortable by a mere TV camera.

The Liberal, William Benoit (Keweenaw-Rainy River), looks fairly poised, but he falls over DePoe's introduction, saying, "I'm not sure. Good evening, Mr. DePoe," while DePoe is asking the first question. Benoit then goes on to put forward a perfectly

Modern politicians are television-smart. They know all the tricks. Why is it sometimes long for Mackenzie King?

ingenuous statement of the type we have grown to expect under such circumstances. "Well, as we know that there were no tax changes of consequence," he says, "so that the general change in ways and means, I think, was only two million out of something involving more than 4,000 millions of revenue, and my point was that the people who were most at stake should be most concerned about today, those that are not benefiting by some increase in gross national product, the unemployed and others, have found very little encouragement if any in the budget program."

Benoit's words are about what a modern-day politician would utter, but while he makes them he has a way of looking up on the balls of his feet to purchase a statement, then settling back on his heels. Since he is seen only from the waist up, the effect is somewhat magical. His body slowly ascends out of the screen, then returns back. The impact on the viewer is to make him stop listening and start watching for the MP's next move.

Earl Rogers of the CBC (Barnaby Rudge) is next, and his entrance re-

sembles that of a man approaching a firing squad. Trying to appear casual, he strides into camera range with his right hand in his jacket pocket. He grimaces, in what appears to be terror, at the camera at the same time as he realizes he needs his right hand to help the left one shuffle through his notes.

After entering the band, Rogers speaks reasonably, saying that a balanced budget (which Finance Minister Donald Fleming has presented) is appropriate when inflation threatens, but adding the charge that Fleming has not lowered the incomes of the Hungry Thirties. The words would look fine on the printed page, but as we see Rogers speak them to the television camera two things become apparent. One is that he has not found the right place in his notes. His hands continually shuffle the pages. Secondly, Rogers has a slight speech impediment that traps him on certain syllables—such as those that begin the words "budget" and "Thirties" and the initials "CCF."

While all this is going on, Norman DePoe stands by, not interrupting and admirably deadpan, except for a quick sidelong glance toward the camera during one Rogers stumble. The net effect is half comic, half sad. Two politicians have tried, and failed, to maintain their dignity in the face of a television camera.

Why, then, do we wind up feeling more warmly toward these two politicians than we do toward many of their successors? Probably it is because the Memorandum of Understanding has entered the medium. They have advisors, coaches, people who tell them how to stand, what to say, where the hands go, what color tie to wear, where to look. Modern politicians are TV-smart. They would not have a hand in their jacket pocket. They would not bob up and down on the balls of their feet. And if they had any difficulties at all in speaking, their handlers would keep them away from the camera. We know what modern politicians will say and how they will say it and what they will wear, and they rarely surprise us.

They have learned not to clear their throats, not to be strident, not to touch their hair, not to laugh nervously. They have learned how to answer the questions they have learned how to avoid making mistakes on television. They know all the tricks. Why is it we sometimes long for Mackenzie King?

Charles Gordon is a columnist for The Ottawa Citizen.

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The bypass alternative

Three years ago Ethel Black, a former nurse from Toronto's Oakville, experienced severe pain in her left leg. A cardiovascular specialist eventually diagnosed its cause as a blocked artery. Of the treatments available, including bypass surgery—the most common solution—Black

chose angioplasty, a technique that involves inserting a small balloon into the artery, then blowing it up to stretch the blood vessel. Black underwent the procedure at the Toronto Vascular Institute, a private clinic. Before treatment, she said, "I couldn't walk up the stairs without leg pain."

Now, she says, "I do exercises and feel like I have a new lease on life." Black's case demonstrates the benefits that can result from the application of a technique often associated with heart disease to clear arterial blockages.

In recent years angioplasty has been well publicized as an alternative to major surgery in the treatment of heart disease. But some medical reports have criticized doctors for largely ignoring its applications for what they call the peripheral areas—most commonly the legs. Three years ago Dr. Ronald Colepinto, a radiologist, opened the Toronto Vascular Institute, which he says is the first outpatient facility in North America to specialize in angioplasty. Since then Colepinto and his colleagues have performed more than 300 operations. More challenging uses of the procedure include widening arteries to the kidney to relieve high blood pressure. Dr. John Morrow, a cardiologist and associate professor of medicine at the University of Toronto, said that because the kidney is such a vital organ, that procedure is "a very hot procedure. But we have had successful success with it."

Angioplasty's appeal is that it is quick and, because it is done under a local anesthetic, relatively painless. Through a small needle puncture, doctors thread a wire into the affected artery, pulling into place a tube with a plastic balloon at the tip. At the site of the blockage, the balloon is inflated for 10 to 15 seconds, pushing back the artery walls, then removed. Although most major hospitals conduct angioplasty operations, patients with extensive blockages still may require bypass surgery. Said Colepinto: "If the blockage is 30 inches long, there is no way you can open it with a balloon."

But one alternative treatment for extensive blockages is to break up the plaques—a buildup of fat, cholesterol and calcium deposits—with a reticulated wire attached to a high-speed raster. The method is still in the experimental stages, and some medical experts have expressed concern that the plaque could lodge elsewhere. Meanwhile, some doctors have cautioned that angioplasty can damage artery walls. Acknowledged Morrow: "It is possible to tear the artery. Fortunately, it is a very rare occurrence." Few patients are more enthusiastic about the procedure than Black, now 68. She declared, "If you give me the same options again, I would still have 25 angioplasties to one bypass." In fact, it is likely that more Canadians suffering pain caused by blocked arteries will opt to bypass the bypass.

—NARR MORROW with DR. RONALD COLEPINTO
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Saxophonist Wayne Shorter and keyboard player Joe Zawinul were vital sidemen in Miles Davis's epoch-making jazz band of the late 1960s. They went on to form Weather Report, the group that made the fusion of jazz and rock popular and certainly responsible over the next decade. But during the 1980s Shorter's involvement with the group diminished, and Weather Report's music became a dry formula. And while Shorter continues to create polished jazz sounds, Zawinul's musical imagination seems to have withered.

In 1987 Shorter launched a strong solo career with *Phantom Navigator*. Work that recording, he updated and personalized Weather Report's dense, rock-derived arrangements and funk rhythms. The trend continues with *Jay Rydner*, which has five despite its subtle, relaxed mood. On *Over Shadow* and *Mid Way*, Shorter propels his way through a sensuous soprano saxophone workout. The most ambitious piece, *Chase-ways*, builds from a sax solo figure into a rich, improvisational journey. But sometimes, as on the curiously put *Antikam*, the synthesizer-laden style sounds shopworn. A superbly tasteful stylist, Shorter could be brilliant in a broader musical context.

Meanwhile, *Imigrants* is caught in a disco dead zone as *The Immigrants*. In the keyboard player's first release with his new group, The Essential Syndicate, he travels musical ground that he has already covered before—and makes a travesty of it. The recording's first cut, a lagging synthesizer piece called *Morph* of the Lost Children, turns out to be its best. *Shine and Light*—a long ballad song by Richard Page of the pop band Mr. Mister—makes the album limp despite soft-rock tracks that sound like they were his classic composition. *Merry, Merry*, *Merry* into a grab dance number. One of the musicians who greeted Davis's brilliant 1989 album, *In a Silent Way*, Zawinul is only a shadow of his former self on *The Immigrants*.

—DAVE TESTA

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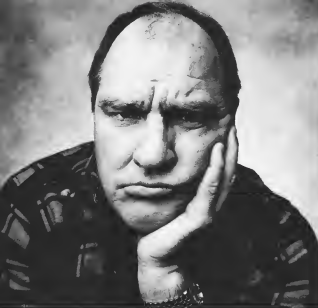


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BOOKS

The abuse of innocence

INFANT ABUSE

By Kevin Marron
(Stal Books, 284 pages, \$21.95)

ANATOMY OF A NIGHTMARE

By Martin Koudrick
(Macmillan of Canada, 194 pages, \$21.95)

It seemed as if Rosemary's Baby had married The Executioner. Between October, 1965, and March, 1967, a Hamilton coroner and an interlocking police force were exposed to harrowing allegations made by two sisters—both under eight years of age at the beginning of the trial—that their parents and other adults had submitted them to acts of sexual molestation and obscene ritual abuse. Journalists Kevin Marron and Martin Koudrick covered the 18-month trial, in which the Crown sought custody of the girls. But Marron's *Infant Abuse* and Koudrick's *Anatomy of a Nightmare* offer startlingly different observations on the issues raised by the bizarre case.

Respecting the court order to withhold names of the major figures, *Infant Abuse* is a thoughtful summary of the trial and its background, combining solid reporting with the vivid characterization of a good novel. Marron describes the girls' mother's own brutal life before denouncing the lurid accounts of incest, syphilis and sadomasochism that her two daughters had first given to a foster mother—and later to child-abuse investigators. The author explores the debate over the reliability of children's testimony in such cases. For some people, he notes, the Hamilton case proves the continued existence of "child-molestering satanic cults," while for others, the girls' stories represent "archetypal human fantasies." Although Judge Thomas Roberts found the evidence of satanism to be inconclusive, he decided that the sisters had indeed been sexually abused and made three weeks of the Crown.

Alongside Marron's sober-minded account, Koudrick's *Anatomy of a Nightmare* reads like a dire primer; he acknowledges the dramatic increase in child abuse, but sees the Hamilton trial as a sign of the dangers of unsubstantiated charges that have, in his view, increased since more. Claiming that the case raises more questions than it answers, Koudrick challenges the foster mother's testimony (to spare them additional trauma, the girls were not called to the witness stand). He also criticizes various procedures, including the

fact that, apart from police officers, only experts aligned with the Children's Aid Society investigated the allegations.

The author goes on to compare current methods of inquiry into child-abuse allegations—from the use of hearsay evidence in court to intimidating interrogation techniques—with those used dur-

ing the Inquisition and the Salem witch trials. Koudrick argues that a hysterical climate of spurious accusations infringes on the rights of adults, destroys family relationships and overburdens social service systems.

Despite these differences, both *Infant Abuse* and *Anatomy of a Nightmare* are important volumes. Each makes a unique contribution to the growing awareness of a problem that has stepped out of the shadows of denial and disbelief.

—NORTON BIRTS

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THE WINES OF ITALY

A superhero for the White House

THE SCARUS AGENDA

By Robert Ludlum
(*Scarus House*, 477 pages, \$29.95)

The latest epic by Robert Ludlum has all the ingredients of his earlier thrillers—espionage, double-dealing, graphic violence, a smidgen of sex and a subplot here determined to set things right. And like his 13 previous novels,

The Scarus Agenda has vaulted straight to the top of North American best-seller lists. Once again, Ludlum has built a labyrinthine plot around a political conspiracy. In a weekly episode on the banks of Chesapeake Bay, the members of Inner Scarus, a group that first appeared in an earlier Ludlum novel, *The Chancellor Masseur*, have gathered for a momentous meeting.

The seemingly benevolent but clandestine group of four men and one woman have achieved such worldly success that they seek no further advantages from society. But they do hope to influence the political process and are trying to orchestrate the choice of the next American vice-president. Their candidate is Evan Kendrick, an obscure congressman from Colorado. The code name is Scarus, "one of the group tells the others, "he is taken as a warning, a fervent prayer that he will not, like so many of his predecessors have done, try to fly too close to the sun and crash into the sea."

That kind of theatrical vehemence is a common trait of Ludlum's characters. In fact, the 69-year-old author—who now lives in Naples, Fla. and began writing at 430 every morning—started out as an actor and worked in the theatre for 10 years, both onstage and behind the scenes. His first thriller, 1971's *The Scaroth Inheritance*, was followed by 13 novels that have been translated into 27 languages, selling millions of copies worldwide. Ludlum's books have inspired several feature

movies and television dramas—including an ABC TV miniseries based on *The Scarus Identity*, which will air next month.

The Scarus Agenda begins in the same breathless style as Ludlum's earlier works, with an event that recalls recent history: a terrorist attack on the U.S. embassy in the Sultanate of Oman, in which 13 Americans are killed and 308 are taken hostage. To



Ludlum and his wife, Mary; espionage, graphic violence, a smidgen of sex

the rescue goes wealthy 60-year-old congressman Kendrick, who once ran a firm with multimillion-dollar construction contracts throughout the Middle East. His motive is revenge, not personal aggrandizement. He suspects that behind the hostage crisis is a terrorist strongman called the Mahdi who, four years before, destroyed Kendrick's business with an explosion that killed more than 70 people, both employees and their family members.

Kendrick plans to return to business in the Middle East eventually, and he has offered his services to the American state department in return for an unusual guarantee of confidentiality. Designated as a terrorist, the congressman overcomes all odds—fading in

love with a beautiful half-Arab CIA spy in the process—and destroys the Mahdi. Unfortunately, Ludlum destroys the credibility of this opening subplot: the terrorist Mahdi, whose aim is to run the Middle East, turns out to be a corrupt blue-power fanatic in exile from Chicago.

Taking his conspirator's advice—and Kendrick's—back to the United States, Ludlum burrows the reader with suspense plots and counterplots that take some effort to follow. Kendrick is a reluctant politician whose only motivation for running for public office had been to throw out a corrupt incumbent. Now the members of Inner Scarus, without the hero's knowledge, successfully use their chosen candidate's natural loathing of political corruption to push him into the public eye. A surprising source reveals Kendrick's role in the hostage crisis, creating a new American hero and setting him up for retaliatory attacks by deadly terrorists. And lurking in the background are powerful Arab arms-dealers, self-serving presidential contributors who run their own governments without a government, and a shadowy computer expert with access to the deepest U.S. secrets.

Ludlum relies heavily on violent action, appearing in care little about credibility. The jockeying for politics that is so essential to party politics is scarcely in evidence, despite the fact that an election year looms. And the reader is expected to believe that Kendrick, a man whose previous physical exploits have been limited to white-water rafting expeditions, can, often single-handedly, outmaneuver all manner of terrorists and spies who come equipped with the latest in weaponry and wire-snapping devices.

After 477 wearying pages, many loose ends are left untied. Clearly, Ludlum has launched enough evil conspiracies to challenge his next hero.

—VIVIANSE COE



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BOOKS

Philosopher on death row

THE TRIAL OF SOCRATES

By J. P. Stone
(Lester, Brown, 220 pages, \$21.95)

Under Platonian Stone is a cult hero to a generation of Americans, especially journalists, that found inspiration in his one-man readership publication *J. P. Stone's Weekly Stone*, who wrote and published the periodical from 1955 to 1971, specialized in biting criticism of American leaders and foreign policies. Now, in *The Trial of Socrates*, the 80-year-old civil libertarian has turned his investigative skills to what is perhaps history's most famous free-speech case: the prosecution of the 70-year-old Athenian philosopher in 399 B.C. Using classical sources ranging from Plutarch to Roman texts, Stone brilliantly illuminates the violent political tensions that rocked Athens during the time of Socrates. To research the trial—in which Socrates was charged with corrupting youth—Stone reviewed classical Greek and examined the original texts. The result is a scathing description of Socrates as a scornful critic of Athenian democracy who lacked compassion for the poor—and whose open contempt for his jury helped bring about a majority decision for the death penalty.

Although Stone clearly abhors both the trial and the penalty, he shyly depicts the political climate that led to Socrates' sentence. Athens had twice previously endured bloody dictatorship—complete with death squads and censorship—in the dozen years preceding Socrates' trial. Stone argues that the prominent role of some of the philosopher's well-known followers in the aristocratic oligarchy was that frustrated ordinary Athenians, his disdain for the common man, and his failure to join the democratic resistance to dictatorship helped corner him.

The Trial of Socrates is Stone's 10th book and his first popular success. In an interview with Maclean's, the Washington-based author suggested that the work's appeal lay partly in its relevance to current debate over government by experts or by the people. Stone added that he was "delighted" to see his book appear on *The New York Times* best-seller list. "By God," he said recently, "I'm putting Socrates back on the front page."

—LENNY GREEN



McEwan, Carter (below), baroque romancers and the potent tale of a kidnapped child

A welcome literary invasion

THE CHILD IN TIME

By Ian McEwan
(Lester & Orpen George, 262 pages, \$21.95)

OUT OF THIS WORLD

By Graham Swift
(Penguin, 208 pages, \$20.95)

ARTIFICIAL FIVE

By Angela Carter
(McClelland and Stewart, 276 pages, \$20.95)

A pair of new British writers Ian McEwan, Graham Swift, and Angela Carter were strangers to most Canadians. But they and other British novelists are rapidly becoming known on this side of the Atlantic as domestic publishers increasingly turn to the practice of buying separate rights for the best foreign books. Last month McClelland and Stewart Ltd. released its own edition of Carter's story collection *Artificial Five*. Meanwhile, Penguin Canada has just published Swift's novel of reminiscence, *Out of This World*, and Lester & Orpen

George recently issued McEwan's superb parable of childhood, *The Child in Time*. They are the latest offerings from these authors considered to be among the finest young talents in Britain. But before the recent shift in publishing practices, their unique voices would have sounded only a feeble echo in Canada.

Two years ago British writers Ian McEwan, Graham Swift, and Angela Carter were strangers to most Canadians. But they and other British novelists are rapidly becoming known on this side of the Atlantic as domestic publishers increasingly turn to the practice of buying separate rights for the best foreign books.

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old daughter, Kate, his attention strays for a moment and she is watched away by someone he never sees. A local search yields nothing.

McBreen's penetrating and horrifying description of that traumatic morning would make a fine opening for a thriller. But the author has something much more substantial in mind. The main concern is the ongoing emotional effects on the parents, especially Stephen. With an extraordinary combination of objectivity and empathy, he traces Stephen's progress through an anguished time. His wife, Julie, leaves him, and he spends most of his time at their darkened and neglected apartment, watching television. Out in the street, he continues to watch for Kate, nurturing himself with the fantasy that somehow, somewhere, she is still living and growing. "Without the fantasy of her continued advance he was lost, time would stop," writes McBreen. "He was the father of an invisible child."

Like other elements in the novel—Stephen's service on a dull government sensitive studying childhood, and the descent of a close friend into madness—Kate's disappearance points to McBreen's central theme: the lost child in everyone. Kate becomes a metaphor for the vanished freshness of youth. The book suggests that only by pitiless looks some of the glorious vitality of child-



Swift resisting shattered time

hood can people live to the fullest. In his deeply moving and unexpectedly optimistic conclusion, McBreen shows Stephen and Julie accomplishing that very difficult task of bringing a new, more joyous meaning to their lives. Although hazy by occasional awkwardness, *The Child in Time* is one of those rare books combining intelligence with potent feeling. It could well become a classic.

Urduka, Swift's novel *Out of This World* also deals with characters who

must borrow into their pasts in order to realize meaning in shattered lives. When the book opens in England in 1982, Harry Beech, a retired photojournalist in his early 60s, is consumed by memories of his dead father, Robert. Harry's entire career has been a reaction to Robert's life as a successful magazine manufacturer. By taking pictures of war—including the conflict in Vietnam—Harry has tried to inspire abhorrence for the kind of devastation upon which his family's wealth was founded. Meanwhile, he is ignorant of the devastation that his frequent absences have brought to his daughter, Sophie. She spends her share of the novel talking to her New York City psychiatrist about her bleak and lonely past. Sophie's doting paternal grandfather is the closest thing to a loving father that she has ever had, and his death in a terrorist bomb blast 18 years earlier has devastated her.

As in his fine earlier novel *Waterland*, Swift tries to show how private lives are bound up with the events of history. But while his competence at intertwining the themes is impressive, his novel lacks impact. The first-person narratives of both Harry and Sophie are too sketchy to give their past real substance. As a result, *Out of This World* remains a very cerebral book that describes strong emotion while failing to communicate it.

Occasionally, Angela Carter falls into the same trap in *Artificial Fire*, a collection of early stories and one short novel that she has recently rewritten. At times her creative genius seems to exist for itself alone; certain stories claim depths of feeling that they simply do not possess. But usually Carter's land, yet intelligent remarks manage to connect. In her fable of sexuality, "The Fiction," the narrative wanders into a strange land ruled by an androgynous monster whose job it is to test the fabric of reality. By destroying the creature, the narrator—in a conclusion at once revealing and repulsive—destroys life itself.

The short novel, *Love*, is a more conventional tale of two brothers, Lea and Ben, and the young madwoman whom they both love, Anabel. Their contrasting personalities reflect deep divisions in the society around them. Like both McBreen and Swift, Carter is as concerned with making socially relevant metaphors as she is with telling a story. That dimension is currently more common in British fiction than in the more liberal-minded literatures of Canada, one reason for Canadian readers to be grateful for the new influx of fine writing from abroad.

—JOHN BROWDER

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New tools against crime

When a police in Bristol, England, analyzed 20-year-old rapist-killer Robert Meles last November to eight years in prison, the decision made legal history. The British court had relied for the first time on vital evidence that police had obtained through so-called genetic fingerprinting. In that process, investigators matched a semen stain that they had found on the victim's slip with genetic patterns in Meles's blood, proving that he had sexually assaulted a 16-year-old police victim during a break-in 11 months earlier. They did so through complex analyses of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), the cell substance that encodes an individual's genetic information. Indeed, DNA samples from semen and other bodily fluids—including blood, urine and saliva—have revealed such distinct genetic patterns that many law enforcement officials in Britain, the United States and Canada have hailed the procedure as the crime-fighting breakthrough of the century.

Scientists knew as early as 1968 that each person's DNA contained distinct patterns. And one of the advances in the development of genetic fingerprinting occurred three years ago when researchers at the University of Leicester, 160 km north of London, discovered the significance of a segment of DNA known as an intron. It contained a code that was unique to each individual. At the time, research team leader Alec Jeffreys said that the system was almost foolproof because the likelihood of two people having identical genetic patterns is somewhere between 30 billion and 100 billion to 1. Now, police forces around the world are studying—or using—the technique.

In the United States, FBI officials say that they hope to make laboratory analyses in that field available to U.S. enforcement agencies later this year. And in Ottawa, RCMP spokesman predicted that Canadian law enforcement agencies would be routinely using genetic fingerprinting to help solve serious crimes by 1994. RCMP forensic scientist Gary Skutumpah added that researchers could establish genetic identity by analyzing dried blood or semen samples as small as a 10-cent piece—months and even years

after a crime had occurred. Declared Skutumpah: "Once it is dried, this is very stable."

Two weeks ago, in fact, a team of California researchers reported another breakthrough in the respected British journal *Nature*. Russell Hingst, a geneticist from the California biogenetic firm Cetus Corp., said that he, another scientist from the compa-



Murder: analyzing samples as small as a 10-cent piece in order to establish genetic identity

ny and two researchers from the University of California in Berkeley had been able to determine genetic characteristics of individuals simply by analyzing a single hair. Hingst stressed that with success rates of between 40 per cent and 70 per cent, the technique was not sophisticated enough to link a single hair sample to an person. Still, in Washington, FBI spokesmen noted that loose hair sometimes represented the only evidence available at crime sites. As a result, they predicted that the technique would work well in combination with such more-traditional practices as microscopic examinations.

Meanwhile, British investigators have already made widespread use of current techniques in genetic fingerprinting. Last year, in fact, police obtained voluntary blood and saliva samples from 5,000 male residents of three

villages near Leicester. Only Colin Pitchfork, a 27-year-old baker, avoided the test, pretending a workmate to submit samples in his place. But police arrested Pitchfork last September after his friend confessed to the deception. And last January a court in Leicester convicted Pitchfork of sexually assaulting and strangling two 13-year-old girls. Prosecutors had submitted evidence linking blood samples to material found on the victims' bodies.

Unlike the United States, where authorities say that they can compel suspects to undergo genetic fingerprinting, Canadian who are accused of an offence do not have to submit bodily

fluid samples. As a result, representatives of civil liberties organizations expressed concern about the potential misuse of genetic fingerprinting. In Leicester, police spokesman said that a strong sense of community outrage led volunteers to provide the samples that helped them catch Pitchfork. But in Washington, American Civil Liberties Union spokesman Jackson Goldstein said that a request for voluntary contributions places tremendous pressure on individuals to co-operate with police. And as the techniques of genetic detection improve, lawmakers face the challenge of developing a powerful new weapon against crime—without infringing unnecessarily on individual rights.

—MARGOLYN GRAY AND JIM HATHORN in
Leicester, LARRY RUCKS in New York City and
MAURINE MCCORMACK in Toronto



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AGRICULTURE

Attack on a cattle killer

Bovine shipping fever affects the respiratory system of feedlot cattle and is so widespread, veterinarians have compared it to the common cold—but one with deadly consequences. The stress-related pneumonia, which in Canada affects more than one million head of cattle each year, accounts for more than half the sickness in beef cattle at an estimated cost to the Canadian industry of \$60 million annually—and \$600 million in North America. But last month researchers at the Ontario Veterinary College in Guelph, Ont., announced that they had developed a vaccine that, pending government approval, could be available by September in Canada and early next year in the United States. David Charles Crouse, executive vice-president of the Canadian Cattlemen's Association: "If the product works as effectively as we have been led to believe, it will be a tremendous boon."

Instead of concentrating on a response to the disease, researchers Bruce Wolfe, 47, director of the college's Animal Biotechnology Centre, and associate professor Patricia Shewen, 39, studied how it was produced. Bred Shewen, "By the time calves begin to recognize that this was the way to go, we had been doing it for four to five years." The two focused on a bacterium called *Pasteurella haemolytica*, which normally grows in cattle's nasal passages. When the animals are under stress—as they can be during shipping—the level of bacteria rises and the bacteria invade the extra vessels into the lungs, where the bacteria multiply. Then a bacteria-produced toxin kills off the (defence-fighting) white blood cells, which in turn brings on pneumonia. But according to its development, the new vaccine can improve the animal's resistance to the toxin by up to 80 per cent.

Following approval, the vaccine will be produced and distributed by Langford Inc., a Guelph-based health firm, with the company paying royalties to the college. College president Charles Povey estimated that the potential market in North America for the vaccine could be worth as much as \$20 million annually. And as well as saving the cattle industry millions of dollars, the new vaccine is expected to eventually generate substantial profits.

—JANIS CARLSON

MUSIC

Expeditions to pop's global village

On a Mahout, the latest album by rock's culturalist New York City-based Talking Heads, leader David Byrne sings, "Round and 'round and we won't let go/And where we stay no one knows." The song is *Baby Dear*, and Byrne could well be referring to the new disc's musical tour around the world.

Recorded in Paris with a crew of international musicians, *Mahout* reflects pop's global village, where Congolese guitars meet Latin-style horns and ancient Middle Eastern melodies play off modern Western apparatus. The result is one of the band's best recordings. And by crossing a number of cultural boundaries, *Mahout* signals a strong new trend toward international pop. Rock music has longed with music from other cultures before, but now both consumers and artists are embracing ethnic sounds as an alternative to the often formulaic nature of much pop music. Graceland, Paul Simon's groundbreaking 1986 album, provided a new audience for Latin- and African-infused music, a trend that has since spread to other genres. In 1987, British rock star Peter Dinklage introduced his then to Youssef N'Dour from Senegal, who sings in his native Wolof language. And this year pop seems to be joining toward Latin music, with new album releases from singers Linda Ronstadt and Sheryl Crow.

Now, some leading record companies are aggressively marketing ethnic sounds to pop listeners—launching so-called world beat music with recordings of such far-flung sounds as Baglamata, Moroccan, Israeli and Indian music. Meanwhile, a number of Canadian bands—including Vancouver's Rusta Roadband and Toronto's Rye-Ten and League of Nations—are mixing ethnic flavors into a musical melting pot. And in August Toronto's Harbourside will host the World of Music, Arts and Dance, a week-long festival featuring top African and Asian performers alongside Western acts. Such efforts herald world artistic director Thomas

Brooklyn. "The appeal of world music is one of discovery. And there are no limits—you can tap it endlessly."

Talking Heads, rock's intrepid explorers, begin tapping Third World sounds



Talking Heads, with Byrne (center), Paris (clockwise) a traditional meeting post

more than eight years ago. Byrne has said that African music provided his group with "a way out of the dead end that Western culture has gotten itself into." He first began diving into African rhythms in collaboration with his now-wife, French recording artist Serge. Talking Heads further explored that terrain in the landmark 1983 album *Secrets in the Flesh*.

But *Mahout* (RCA) is even more varied and adventurous, introducing a whole new musical vocabulary to Western audiences. The 20-minute long disc is a mix of such diverse styles as Cuban son, a form of urban dance music, and rock, an Afro-Caribbean musical hybrid that originated in the French Antilles islands of Martinique

and Guadeloupe. On the central *Mahout*, cowbells, maracas and Latin-style horns turn the song's travelling salesman into a mamba-dancing hipster. Finally *Mahout* uses the free-flowing sonata sound to portray a nature boy who lives in the trees. And *Mahout* has *Plasma*, a virtual history about a world without Peter Dink, Dany Queen and T-Eleven—moves to rock's poppy rockers songs.

Both rock and soul have quickly travelled through the Caribbean and Africa to clubs in Paris and London. Now, a trend-setting British-based label, Virgin Records, is attempting to seek that same with two excellent compilations: *Heritage* (Zoniq) and *Heritage* (Zoniq/A&M). Although the lyrics on the albums are in French and African languages, the music features a mix of Western-style production that easily translates into forthright party music. Zoniq members backing keyboards and smiling horns with an

amazing beat, while *Sonoma* features a mix of African and Western instruments. West African pop stars Alpha Blondy and Sali Kante, who are both based in Paris, demonstrate the benefits of cross-cultural exchange. Kante—a singer and albino who has won a number of awards—has a family-owned label, *Wax*, and a 40-track Parisian studio using the latest electronic equipment. The shimmering synthesizers and the mesmerizing, traditional African vocals of Kante—who will appear at this summer's Montreal Jazz Festival—make for a powerful combination. Blondy, an Ivory Coast artist who recently toured Canada, sings reggae songs in English, French, his native



Doors...and Hebrew and Arabic as well. Middle Eastern music in itself cruises over into the pop market. Otha Hiss, one of Dana's leading pop singers, has just released an album of traditional songs from the Arabian country of Yemen. Hiss's acoustic home Bar Pity, Gator of Wisdom (Blanchard/Electra), recorded in Tel Aviv, features high-gloss production and modern personnel that make the recording sound as accessible as Madonna's mainstream pop. And the chilling resonance of Hiss's voice transcends the language barrier of her lyrics, Arabic and Hebrew lyrics.

Given these daunting odds, Dana's *Using Stones and the Ancient One* (a late-life instrument) mixed with synths and a rioting rock beat, the Berlin-based group throws the possibilities for international dance music—seen with its Arabic roots. Already, the band's song *Plate Margot*, from the album *Silence Electric* (Arista/Electra), has become a Canadian dance-disk hit, selling 15,000 copies. Appearing this month in Toronto, the group will travel to Ottawa and Montreal next month to perform what they call "Moroccan-mix."

World music also includes strictly traditional sounds. *Le Mystère Des Voix Haïtiennes* (Rouvenco/Wax) features performances by a Haitian festival group and reveals the awe-inspiring effects of female vocals strangely drifting in and out of world harmony and dissonant beauty. The album—which George Harrison recently called his favorite recording—has sold more than 20,000 copies in Britain. The former *Beatle* is himself a longtime musical adventurer. As early as 1968, on *The Beatles' Rubber Soul* album, Harrison introduced Indian star Mohan. India's new pop connection is Ashwin Batish's instrumental album, *Star Power* (Blanchard/Electra). Batish, whose father played the Indian dholak—a stringed instrument—on *The Beatles' Sgt.*, blends the mystical strains of raga to pulsing modern dance rhythms on such songs as *New Delhi Vibe*.

The dancefloor appeal of the new international sounds clearly causes goosebumps. And British disc jockey Charlie Gillett, who hosts a world-beat show on London's Capital Radio, says he "didn't have to be any age to like world music. And you can dance to it without feeling embarrassed if you're over 30." Like the traveling salesman who laments his aches and learns to move to a Latin beat in the Billie Holiday song *Ain't*, Jones, David Byrne knows the power of international pop. After all, he's been crowds in introducing new people to the wide world of global sounds; the planet may next be moving to the same irresistible beat.

—NEKELOS JENNINGS

FILMS

Madness and melodrama

A TIME OF DESTINY
Directed by Gregory Naranjo

The title sounds as if it belongs to a television soap opera. And the connection is more than superficial. Although *A Time of Destiny* purports to be a serious film with the lustre of high art, it is an unabashed melodrama. Set in California and Italy during the Second World War, it chronicles the fortunes of a wealthy Borgia immigrant family that is torn

apart. Martin seems strangely moved by his death. Holding Jack responsible, he secretly plans revenge.

Became Martin is constantly lying, even to himself, he remains an enigma. And as his character slips in and out of sleep-eyed schizophrenia, Hart has an opportunity to dramatize the screen with his trademark intensity. By comparison, the other characters seem hopelessly flat. As the romantic couple, Horton and Lee are like a Harlequin Romance vision of undying devo-



Hart, Horton: An outraged father and the deranged behavior of a prodigal son

apart by a daughter's passion, a father's sudden death and the deranged behavior of a prodigal son. It is a soap with swag, but it is so rarely stylized that its credibility is doomed.

The hand of fate casts a long shadow over the plot. On a rain-soaked evening in San Diego, Jose (Melina Leo) arrives with a young soldier, Jack (Timothy Hutton). After a clandestine wedding, they spend the night in a hotel, only to be interrupted by Jose's outraged father, Jerry (Francesco Rubi). Threatening to divorce her, Jerry drives his daughter back home while the groom dashes after them in his car. In the race that ensues, Jerry reverses off the road into a lagoon and drowns, but Jack rescues Jose. That night her brother, Martin (William Hurt)—the prodigal son—shows up at the hospital. Although his father had despised

him, Canada's Magan Follows, portraying Jose's capricious younger sister, gives a spirited performance, but her character seems directly lifted from *Love of Green Gables*.

The movie's most annoying trait is its self-conscious style. Mimicking the conventions of the 1940s cinema, newspaper headlines appear onto the screen, and scenes change with unnecessary jump cuts. Telegraphing anyone with mannered Hitchcockian suspense, co-writer-director Gregory Naranjo builds to a climax in a cheap bluff, that belated setting for psychological cinema. Naranjo's skill, yet to better use in the deeply moving *El Norte* (1983), are all too obvious in *Beating The Street*. His directorial touch optimizes the cast, detracting the audience from a story so dramatic that it needs no embellishment.

—CHRIS D. JOHNSON



Peas, Dave: An assertion into the combat zone of cops and street gangs

Blood brothers in crime

COLORS
Directed by Dennis Hooper

It is statistics that flash onto the screen before the action begins as shooting. Last year there were 317 gang-related killings in greater Los Angeles—more than all the homicides in Europe. In the L.A. area, about 400 road street gang fight is control a homicide trend in the cocaine derivative known as crack. Often they are better-armed than the police. Jack remains away from the Perseus and police playgrounds of the city's affluent suburbs, there are inner-city streets that have more in common with Beirut than with Beverly Hills. And Colors, a drama about gang violence in Los Angeles, provides an eye-opening panorama into the combat zone.

As the movie opened, some North America last week, its vivid smack of authenticity raised a rash of controversy. Members of the Guardian Angels, sporting their familiar red berets, paraded the Malibu mansion of Colors star Sean Penn and his wife, Madonna. They denounced the movie as "a recruitment film" for street gangs.

Colors director Dennis Hooper—whose 1980 hit *Easy Rider* became an epitaph for that joy-riding generation—has once again exposed a raw nerve in the American psyche. Colors was filmed on location in some of Los Angeles' most dangerous neighborhoods, with extras recruited from the gangs themselves. The gangs felt out of the warping hellfire, one dressing in blue, and the

other in red—which explains the movie's title. At times the fictional violence in Colors was just a thin veneer over the real thing. On two separate weekends gang members started to appear as extras in the movie were murdered. Such incident was the type of deranged shooting featured in the script—a volley of gunfire from a passing car.

The movie's story centers on two partners from the L.A. Police Department: good cop Bob (Robert Dornall) and bad cop Danny (Sean Penn). Incredibly tyrannical, Penn portrays an arrogant ruler who beats his subordinates at the slightest provocation. Dave (a brilliant as Bob, a family man who becomes increasingly impatient with his partner's impetuous behavior. The story is a variation on the shadowland-albums-for-boys of *Mean Streets*, complete with spectacular chase scenes and a city romantic subplot between Danny and a Hispanic waitress. But with Colors, the story serves only as a shell—the empty carny left behind by a skeleton filled with explosive images and dialogue.

The cinema explores a gritty jungle where children would come of spray paint while teenagers unleash their frustrations with *Los suburbanite*-gangs. The police call these "gang-bangers" because they tend to kill people in groups. They have names such as Rebel, Dogman and Shooter. And they speak a slang as rough and impenetrable as the tangle of Day-Glo graffiti that surrounds them. The police compete with unusual proficiencies that escalate into stupidity. Their leader is a far cry from TV's Bar-

ney Miller. "What I need is a shot of Demerol and some clean sheets," complains one officer.

Although Bob is clearly the hero, Hooper avoids painting moral judgment or taking sides. The police have their own shakedown brutality, which is more palatable to less barbaric than the gang's. Both sides are armed to the teeth both try to outpace their enemies with huge arsenals, both kill innocent victims. If anything, the movie points a more attractive picture of the gangs than the police. They have more fun. They are more fashionable. They have the guerrilla rhythms of ghetto culture—and the movie's sound track—from their side one simple reason: to make so loud that they fail to hear the police battering down the door.

The police are portrayed as a military force of stoic but hapless foreign invaders. More than one soldier is made to be seen in Vietnam, and the final freight takes place under the white glare of helicopter floodlights. But unlike such movies as *Pittman*, which seek to pump the festering trauma of a lost war, Colors examines a fresh wound. And the staging rap song that begins and ends the movie poses a defiant challenge to those who would ignore the "light-armored-walking, psycho-path-faking" nature of the ghetto. Crime, cruel and powerfully fascinating, Colors is like an initiation rite that offers no redemption—and no escape.

—CHRIS D. JOHNSON

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *The Horse Agents*, Galt (2)
- 2 *The Tommyknockers*, Love (2)
- 3 *Kidnapped*, Reed (2)
- 4 *The Roadies of the Vindictive*, Wyle (1)
- 5 *1984: Odyssey Three*, Clarke (1)
- 6 *Lightness*, Vance (1)
- 7 *The Last Prisoner*, Newman (1)
- 8 *Mardi Fren*, Cox (1)
- 9 *Sarum*, Baskerville (1)
- 10 *The Palace*, Erdos (1)

NONFICTION

- 1 *Elizabeth Takes Off*, Taylor (3)
- 2 *Swamp: The Art of the Shell*, Swamp (3)
- 3 *Speedboats*, Wright (1)
- 4 *Three Fives*, Coffey (1)
- 5 *Canadian Living Cookbook*, Ferguson (1)
- 6 *Causes of the Wilderness*, Newman (1)
- 7 *Harvested Harvest*, Canada, edited by Brown (1)
- 8 *Thinking on Chinos*, Potts (1)
- 9 *The Great Depression of 1908*, Adams (1)
- 10 *Shore the Ocean*, Wilson (1)

1) Printed first in book form
—Compiled by Sandra McGeer

Hobnobbing in the Hamptons

By Allan Fotheringham

For 300 years, since the 17th century, Long Island was famous for two things: fishing and potatoes. The long sandy beaches as the Atlantic lured generations of fishing families. And the flat, rich fields, water perfect for potato growing. Old photos show these sprawling fish enterprises and the gilded men hauling their catches up on the beaches. There was even whaling. The fishing industry of upper Long Island was collapsed.

These days, Dabbling, there are no grunted fishermen on the upper reaches of Long Island. There are, instead, "The Hamptons," the most prestigious weekend name-drop among the Gucci-Kelley set. Menzies that you have been invited to The Hamptons, and your dinner companions like to do. The very names given. People cancel their plane to give you a lift home.

On the tip of Long Island, where the blowing grass meets the endless waves, there is Southampton. There is East Hampton. There is West Hampton. There is Bridge Hampton. If you are in the New York set on the Washington coast and come to the Hamptons for the summer season, you might as well move to Tokyo.

It is achingly beautiful looking over the old potato fields to the beaches. The houses are of stinging and weathered wood. The rich can afford not to paint their houses. Everything looks like an ancient ruin. The idea is to sleep around in gum boots and pretend you're a local with holes in the elbows of his cashmere sweater. The Hamptons are now the most sought-after and most valuable ocean frontage on the east coast of the United States. The reason is twofold. The first is that the dunes and the grass and the beetles are just 300 miles or two hours from Alaska. The second is that life in the Big Apple is so oppressive, so dangerous, so claustrophobic that the

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

well-heeled will pay almost anything to get out of it.

The local real estate agent advertises "a 9,000-square-foot contemporary on 3-plus waterfront acres. 5 bedrooms, 7½ baths, 7,000 square feet of decking, 24 x 58 feet of pool, three tennis courts, 2.2 car garage—large dock situated on 150 feet of the most spectacular waterfront." Price? Dabbling, just \$3.8 million.

This is, you understand, the wealthiest "second home" community in the world. These are just weekend pads, most just summer cottages. Half of

houses, some 180 years old, sitting in potato fields, can be rented for perhaps \$4,000 a month, in the devastatingly seeking summer season when New York advertising and weekly magazine types don't have to worry about getting ragged and you can leave your car excluded while buying the simple bottle of wine of Hamptons vintage.

Security of mind has no price. There is Shinnecock Canal. And Sagaponack. And Amagansett Harbor. And Amagansett. One property is called New Potato. Another is Sweet Potato. Most big money of all is Glt Lane, the most

exclusive residential drive in Southampton, the mansion right out of F Scott Fitzgerald. There are dark blinds on edges of the ponds in the potato fields.

The slightly little places flip in from New York, landing except when they don't land because of fog, covering the new local beach each summer. The guests most appreciated are those who go far from home on the beach, alone, and who do not complain that the supposed edge of the Sunday New York Times is not delivered to the door. Some people charm with gravity. Southampton—endless summer and resorts from this lovely waterfront home with three bedrooms and three baths. A large saltwater pool adds just the finishing touch. \$25,000.

There are few hotels, since the summer folk are not encouraged. A seven-story one is known as "The Skyscraper." Most of all, the image remains of the bleak landscape, flat, unforgiving farming and fishing community turned into a retreat for those who cannot abide the atmosphere they have come from. Seventeenth-century fishermen on the beach have proven their historical worth, thus is the healing process. The Hamptons is a giant Valium for the nervous of New York.

An expert on the area says, "These people like to fish. They like to buy the fish. But they don't like the fish. They own. Because fishermen stink." A modern expert has a more modern, but similar, explanation. "It's where New York gets to play Beverly Hills."



Then, wind up in Architectural Digest. There are other privileged playgrounds for those who like to dabble in culture: encounters with the elbows out. There are portraits of the Calkins coast, where Ronald Reagan's Orange County kitchen cabinet likes to circle their wagons. There is Martha's Vineyard, the premier island north of here—home of Teddy Kennedy's Chaparral. There is Nantucket, certain kinds of vulgar Florida, bits of the French and Spanish Mediterranean coast. Most of them, for lack, matter the Hamptons.

My favorite, walking through the level lanes lined with security guard signs is to discover the large warning: "Forget the dog, beware the owner." Most anyone who is anybody has a spiffy place here. Eddie Bauer, the outdoorsy life, reduce his weathered wooden palace as often as his golden have their eye bags lifted. John Irving, the Garp author who has good taste in women, has a place here. Old farm

The solution to Canada's tragic 4,000 traffic deaths a year isn't just better cars. It's better drivers.



Here's how professional driver training of young people can cut the toll by almost a third over the next five years. And what Texaco is doing to help.

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AFE reduction in the cost of professional driver training. Right now, we'll arrange for a 10% reduction in the cost of sending your teenager to Young Drivers of Canada.

Drop by a nearby Texaco service station and pick up our "Drive to Survive" information brochure.

Or call, toll-free, 1-800-358-6521.

Just the beginning. Texaco will also be taking steps to raise public concern about traffic fatalities and the vital importance of high quality professional driver training in many other ways as well. Because the way we use it, our job isn't just to help get your car safely from one place to another, but to help get you and your family there safely, too.



Let a professional teach them to drive. And survive.

THE BEST OF ALL WORLDS.

To excel in a number of areas is an exceptionally rare talent. In the world of telecommunications, Northern Telecom designs and manufactures products that provide unrivalled connectivity within the communications network and high speed data transmission systems, to name but a few. Breadth of Product. It's just one of the many ways Northern Telecom demonstrates its commitment to the creation of total communications solutions. Product innovation, superior quality and total customer satisfaction have made Northern Telecom the world leader in fully digital telecommunications equipment.

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